

Farm and Ranch Review

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NUMBER 6

CALGARY, ALBERTA

JUNE, 1955

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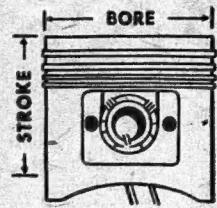
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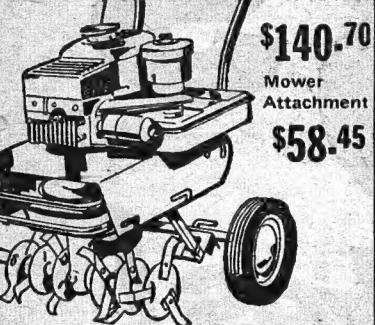
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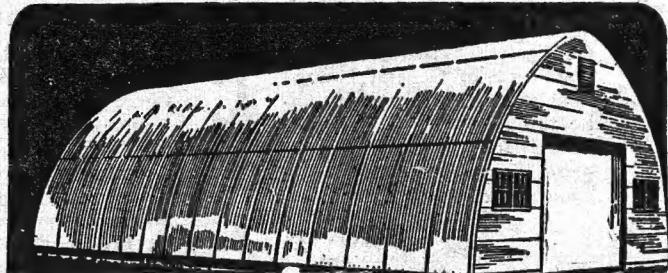
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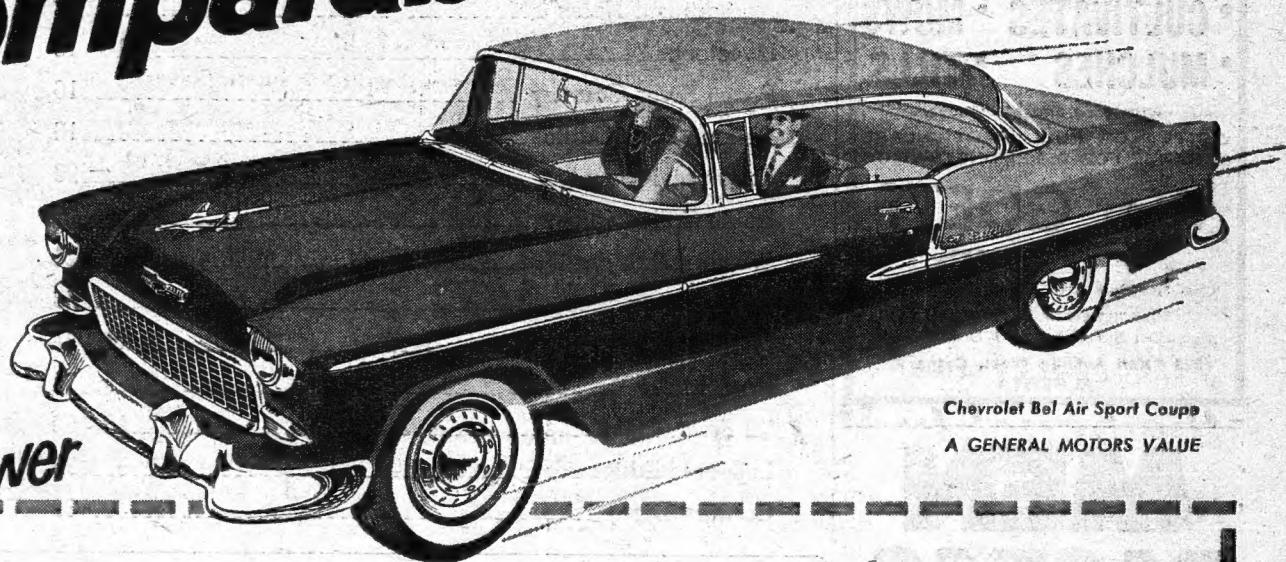
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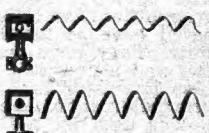
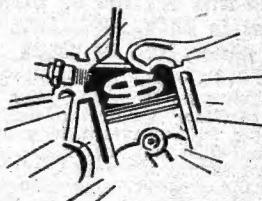
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

The importance of agriculture to the Canadian nation

THE duty of a farm journal is to devote itself to the welfare of farm people. Such is the continued intention of The Farm and Ranch Review. Increasing industrialism in Canada and the development of forest, mineral and oil resources have diverted attention from agriculture. But the economic strength of this Dominion still rests on the shoulders of the men who, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, operate the three quarters of a million Canadian farms.

Farming is the oldest occupation of civilized man. It will always be the most important because human life depends upon food production and there is no substitute for food. Humanity has its roots in the land and may never evolve to the point where people can live abundantly, securely and peaceably in great cities. For that reason the men of the soil limit the level to which a nation can rise.

The railways and the haughty M. P.'s

RAILWAYS have been a target for considerable criticism by westerners for many years. The reason is that this part of Canada is dependent to a substantial degree on railway transportation. Unlike the east or the Pacific coast, railways on the prairie provinces are not compelled to meet water transportation in freight hauling.

There are times, however, when we feel some degree of sympathy for the railways. One instance of recent occurrence is an example. The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways have invested large sums in a high standard of passenger transportation. The excellent accommodation on these trains and the speed with which they traverse the continent have increased passenger traffic to a satisfactory degree. The railways lose money carrying passengers, but these new services are likely to diminish the losses.

The railways are anxious to accommodate paying passengers on these crack trains and consequently have imposed restrictions against people with passes riding thereon. N. R. Crump, president of the C.P.R., obviously with some temerity, wrote a letter to the House of Commons suggesting that its members, who are pass bearers, should not journey on the special trains. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., expressed keen resentment at the request and it would seem that the other members of parliament agreed with him. Mr. Coldwell said that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in common with other railways, receives certain concessions from parliament and Mr. Crump's letter was an attempt to infringe upon the right which members of parliament have under the Railway Act.

The first law of life is that of survival. Nations, as well as individuals, are involved in the process. Whenever a nation has allowed its farm life to decay, that nation has itself deteriorated. The biological destiny of a nation is invested in its farm homes. In Canada's history, up to the present, the farm has proved itself as the one way of life that has provided those elements that go into the creation, conservation and continuity of the home and the family. Whatever happens to destroy those values is a matter of serious concern to the national life.

Canadian people should be impressed with the facts we have outlined. It is the determined intention of this farm journal to keep reminding the citizens of this nation of the importance of the farming industry on every possible occasion. If agriculture is neglected there can be no continuing prosperity in this nation.

It is true that parliament gives certain concessions to the railways. It also gives concessions to other interests, from whom the members would never ask a favor in return. Members of parliament get an annual indemnity of \$10,000 a year, of which \$2,000 is income tax free. They get ordinary railway passenger accommodation free. The railways are hard-pressed to break even on passenger transportation. There are waiting lists of paying passengers for the crack trains. We think the members of parliament should be less prideful and a little more realistic in their attitude and give the railways a break.

Discussing export outlets for Canadian meat

CANADA has lost the British market for meat products. The one outlet now for Canadian surplus meat is the United States. Such a situation is not a desirable one. But the development of economic events has brought it about.

Under the 1954 contract Argentina is supplying Great Britain with chilled beef at 22c a lb., and frozen beef at 19.6c. Australia is providing hind quarters of beef to the United Kingdom, 1st quality frozen, for 17.6c a lb. New Zealand is supplying frozen beef, all weights, to Britain for 15.1c a lb.

British needs in bacon are being supplied mainly by Denmark and Holland, the price being 28.8c a lb. for Wiltshire sides.

Canadian meat producers cannot compete on such a price basis. While the prices of beef and pork have declined in the United States, returns are substantially greater for shipments thereto than would be the case if our pork and beef was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The situation seems to be that the Canadian meat surplus must go to the United States, or domestic meat prices must decline very substantially. The hope is that the rapidly increasing population of our big neighbor nation will require a constantly increasing supply of food. On the first of March the population of the United States was 164,367,000, an increase of 2,825,000 in a single year. Since 1930 the U.S. population has increased by around 30,000,000 people, or nearly twice the size of Canada's population at the time the last census was taken.

The home market, of course, is the best market for meat producers. Canada's population has now passed the 16,000,000 mark and is increasing steadily. As long as employment is reasonably steady and wages are good, Canadians will eat a lot of meat.

★

Prophesies no more deep depressions

J. B. COYNE, governor of the Bank of Canada, has expressed the opinion that there will be no repetition in Canada of the great depression of the early 1930's. In an address to the annual meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, Mr. Coyne said that society has come to understand and is determined to use the instruments of fiscal and economic policy to promote economic stability and expansion.

Mr. Coyne is optimistic over the possibility of the expansion of the Canadian economy over the next twenty years, when the population of this nation is expected to increase by fifty per cent. The increased productivity per employed man is also an important factor, the annual rise from 1947 to 1943 being 2.7 per cent. An average increase of 2 per cent per year in productivity per man employed could produce a gross national product of \$55,000,000,000 by 1975, at 1955 prices, or double that indicated for this year.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Coyne is correct in his prognosis. We have always held the opinion that the dismal economic conditions which existed in the early 1930's could have been prevented, and the human misery prevailing in those tragic years was unnecessary.

★

Good character is that quality which makes one dependable whether watched or not, which makes one truthful when it is to one's advantage to be less than truthful, which makes one courageous when faced with great obstacles, which endows one with the firmness of self-discipline. — Arthur S. Adams.

* * *

Dairy advertising should be directed to increased consumption of milk by teenagers. There's no use trying to sell more milk to babies for they have to drink it anyway. Those words of wisdom were spoken by E. B. Kellogg, secretary of the Milk Industry Foundation, at the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairy Manufacturers' Association.

* * *

No age or time of life, no position or circumstance, has a monopoly on success.—E. F. Girard.

Western Canada's interest in the St. Lawrence Seaway

THE St. Lawrence Seaway, now under construction, is a project calculated to provide safe navigation for ocean-going vessels from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean. The required construction is a joint undertaking between Canada and the United States. Canada's share in the cost will be around \$200,000,000. It is expected that the project will be completed by 1959.

For many years the people of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada have looked forward to the construction of this seaway, in the expectation that such would lower the cost of transporting exports of farm products overseas, and also of importing merchandise. We are now not so sure that such hopes will be realized.

Canadian lake shipping interests do not want competition on the Great Lakes. They want a monopoly on intercoastal shipping, which would mean that no foreign or British boat would be able to transport cargo from one Canadian port to another. The situation is to be studied by a Royal commission and lake shipping interests are exceedingly busy in preparing a submission thereto.

If the Canadian government decides in favor of the lake shipping interests, the construction of the seaway will provide scanty benefits for the western people. The western wheat grower might get a nickle a bushel off the cost of transporting his wheat from the Lakehead to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but he isn't even sure of that. Furthermore, the nickle would not go into his pocket. Hon. Lionel Chevrier, chief of the Seaway Authority, stated the case as follows:

"It has been estimated that the saving in the cost of grain will be in the neighborhood of five cents a bushel. With Canada able to offer her wheat in world markets at a more competitive price, her trade with Great Britain in this important commodity would become even greater, enabling her to buy more in the British market."

At the present time large ocean vessels cannot enter the Great Lakes because of the 14-foot depth of the canals on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario. When the Seaway is completed the depth will be 27 feet, enabling most ocean steamers to sail up the lakes. Right now foreign shipping cannot engage in intercoastal trade but such is not the case with British shipping. As relatively few British ships have been able to enter the lakes, this concession has not greatly concerned Canadian lake shipping. Conternation now prevails among Canadian shipping over the prospect of having to meet the competition of the United Kingdom ship owners.

While the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway has been widely heralded as a project for the benefit of all of Canada, present indications point to the likelihood that the province of Ontario is going to be the main beneficiary. Strange to say the main benefit that province may obtain may not be through the improved navigation facilities, but through the obtaining of over a million horse-power of badly-needed electricity. Ontario, Canada's big industrial

province, is facing a serious power shortage and the St. Lawrence river is the last water-power recourse of any size in that province.

If Western Canada is to receive any benefit from the Seaway project the people of this area must get busy and show a little of the oldtime fighting spirit. Political and sectional interests should be forgotten in the battle to get some benefit from the opening up of the heart of the North American continent to ocean shipping.

★

Income taxes and the farmers

THE other week we received a rather pitiful communication from the wife of a farmer who apparently had been having trouble with his income tax returns. It seems that her husband had got enmeshed in the toils of the tax collectors and life was being made miserable for him, and, of course, for his wife.

Many farmers have had a great deal of trouble with income taxes in recent years. The main reason therefore, in our opinion, was the fact that most farmers have been poor bookkeepers. But they have had to learn the hard way. Once an unfortunate got entangled in the toils of the income tax department life became a misery. The dread created by a letter from the income tax department, or a visit from an officer thereof, was a source of continued unhappiness.

A member of the House of Commons from a Saskatchewan constituency related some of the vicissitudes in connection with farmer income tax problems. He said that one farmer had received a form to make out in connection with his net worth statement. The form required information concerning personal expenditure over a period of years, and the document had eight columns. On it there were 25 items to fill in, including such queries as: "food purchased during the year. How much food did you buy in 1946—or 1947, 1948? How many clothes did you buy in 1946? Household furnishings, household replacements, bedding, recreation, charitable donations?"

Those of us who are employed are relieved of much of such headaches. Our employers deduct a percentage of the estimated payable tax each month. That system was introduced during the last war by Bunker Ruml, of the United States. It is our opinion that if the income tax was not so deducted from the wages and salaries of employees and each one had to dig up the total amount at the end of the year, the whole federal income tax system would be in such a chaotic situation a breakdown would be inevitable.

But farmers are not in such a situation. They are treated as business entities, of necessity. They have to be first-class bookkeepers and very few of them have such qualifications. Most of them are lost in a sea of figures and incomprehensible situations. How many of us ever keep records

for the past twelve months, let alone for years past?

Of course it is a responsibility and a duty to pay income tax. None of us like to do so but none of us can escape. Furthermore, it looks like we were going to be substantial income taxpayers as long as we live and as long as can be foreseen. We are convinced that the great majority of Canadian people understand the necessity for honestly meeting their income taxes. We also know that the average farmer has had plenty of grief in the past in figuring out what was due in the way of income taxation. At times the income tax people have probably been rather rough in their operations, but we do not think such was generally the case. The recipients of such attention have had an idea of what autocratic government means.

★

The good and simple thing in human life

IN times of trouble and anxiety we should turn to the good and simple things which lie at the heart of normal human life. We ought to strengthen the ties of affection for our families and our friends, for they provide a charmed circle within which the hearth fire glows, and within which fear and hate are banished.

We ought to see with clearer eyes the beauty and meaning of human faces, the wonder of the pageantry of human work and play, the majestic pattern of the coming and going of the seasons, the glory of the sunlight over prairies, the mountains and the fruitful valleys, the twittering of the birds in the trees and the hedges.

In any human society such are the things that lie at the heart of normal human life. Family life and community life accounted for the persistence of the species under the ancient terrors of forest or jungle, of darkness and cold, and of threats of starvation. As the race grew in knowledge and discernment, culture broadened the picture and encircled human life.

We have different terrors today. Within a single generation we have participated in two world wars. The grass is greening over the graves of thousands of our soldiers dead in Europe and in Asia and in Africa. We dread new wars with their attendant horrors. We feel the cold, bestial breath of Mars in our faces today.

We may well shrink from what we read, and feel and hear, but shrinking is a negative response. We need a new bright sense of the glory and significance of life, and of the preciousness of the least of the human vessels into which it has been poured.

The spirit of freedom is not in laws and institutions alone. It is expressed in personal experiences, in the opportunity it affords the individual to grow, in the unlocking of human powers and human opportunities. No disaster can black out a nation that lives in that spirit.

Leonard D. Reaher

Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee

THE Province of Saskatchewan occupies the centre of the "Changing Canadian West." Nearly equidistant from the Canadian Lakehead at Fort William and the shores of the Pacific at Vancouver, Saskatchewan is bordered by the provinces of Alberta on the west and Manitoba on the east. To the north lie the Northwest Territories, while to the south are the states of Montana and North Dakota.

From the international border at the 49th parallel, to the Territories at the 60th parallel, the province extends a distance of 761 miles. Saskatchewan's east-west dimensions decrease from 393 miles along the 49th parallel to 277 miles at the northern limit of the province. These dimensions give Saskatchewan an area of 251,700 square miles, approaching that of Texas, the largest state of the Union, and nearly equal to the combined area of France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

The main rivers in the southern half of the province are the North and South Saskatchewan, which join east of Prince Albert; the Qu'Appelle and the Carrot. Of the countless lakes and rivers in northern Saskatchewan, the main waters are the historically-famous Churchill River, Lake Athabasca, which lies partly in Alberta, and Reindeer Lake, the northeast tip of which is in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan is divided into four chief geographical regions; the open plains country of the south, a region of rolling prairies, interrupted by ridges and valleys; the park lands further north, with coves or bluffs of poplar; the commercial forest area, a great tree belt; and the mineral-rich Precambrian Shield in the north with thousands of lakes and rivers, muskegs and rocks worn smooth by erosion.

Wind and Weather

The climate of Saskatchewan illustrates the continental situation of the province. Its major characteristics are extreme temperature variations and low, variable precipitations with a marked seasonal rhythm.

In January, the coldest month, the zones of similar temperature run north-west - south-west. The mean daily temperature then varies from 10 degrees F. above zero in the south-west to 23 degrees F. below in the north-east.

In the warmest month, July, the temperature pattern assumes a more latitudinal distribution, with a variation from 68 degrees F. in parts of Southern Saskatchewan to 55 degrees F. in the north-east.

The areas of least precipitation are found in western Saskatchewan, where the lowest values of 12 to 14 inches occur. In parts of eastern and northern Saskatchewan where maximum precipitation occurs, annual values of 16 to 18 inches are found. There is a marked seasonal distribution in the southern part of the province, where much of the precipitation falls as summer rains, but this seasonal rhythm is less noticeable in the north. As this summer rain is largely the result of convectional disturbances rather than any regular persistent moist air flow, there is frequently a large variation in summer precipitation. Crop yields are closely related to spring and summer soil moisture conditions.

The People

In 1690 Henry Kelsey became the first white man to see Saskatchewan.

Pushing westward and southward from the shores of Hudson Bay, Kelsey made his way through the northern bush country and then out on the rolling plains to a point near what is now Saskatoon.

Two centuries later the Canadian Pacific Railway line had been built through the southern part of the province and slow settlement of the prairies was under way. By 1900 the population of Saskatchewan was about 90,000.

The creation of the Province in 1905 took place in the very midst of the phenomenal tide of settlement which finally transformed the Saskatchewan community.

One of the special features of Saskatchewan society is the varied ethnic composition of the population. Only slightly more than half our people are of British origin. The story of the other European peoples, their traditions, their coming to Canada, their settlement and their adjustment is a thrilling tale which is only beginning to be written.

Today, according to 1953 Bureau of Statistics estimates, there are 861,000 people in the province. Of these, about 44.3% are of British Isles stock; German, 14.5%; Ukrainian, 8.9%; Scandinavian, 7.6%; French, 5.5%; Netherlands, 4.0%; Polish, 3.1%; Jewish, 1.0%; and other nationalities, 11.2%.

Almost half the people in Saskatchewan, 398,279 or 47.6%, live on farms, which number 112,018. The more thickly settled portion of the province extends from the International Boundary northward about 350 miles.

That a single group, the farmers, form such a large part of the population is one reason for the unparalleled unanimity of feeling among residents of Saskatchewan on a great many issues. Almost every person in the province directly or indirectly depends for his livelihood upon the farmer.

Pasture protection

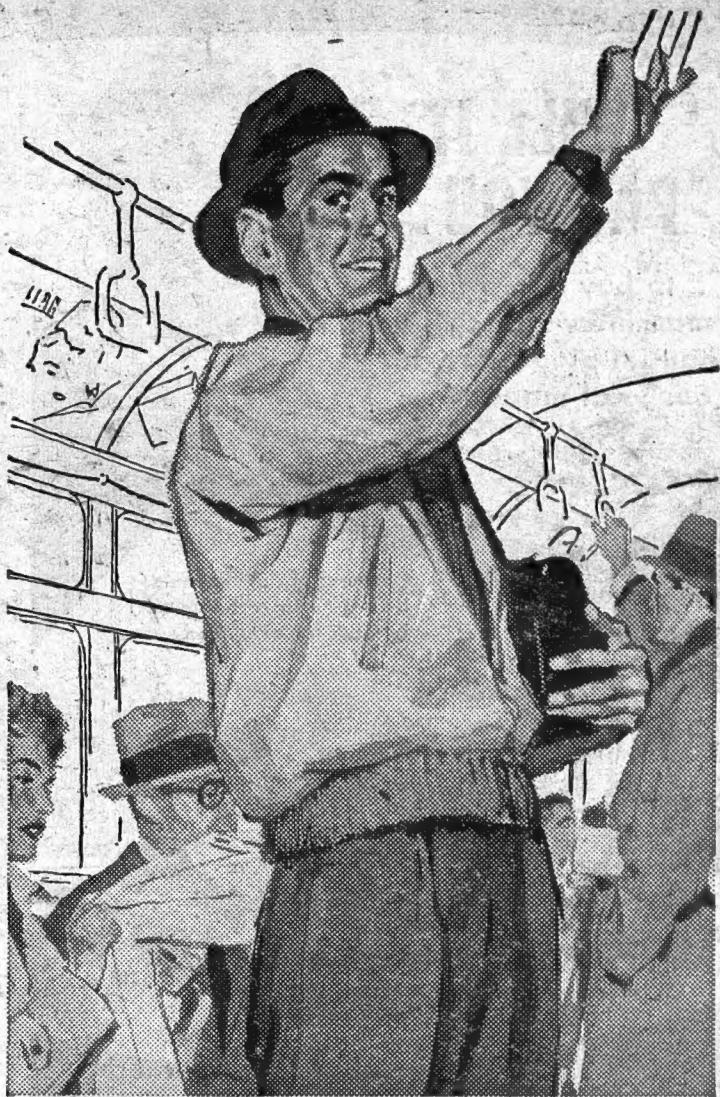
YOUR grass legume pasture is a factory which converts light, water and nutrients from the soil into dollars and cents. Early grazing quickly uses up the food reserves necessary to start new growth. Thus it is true, says Robert L. Pharis, Alberta's Supervisor of Crop Improvement, to keep livestock off pastures until the forage plants are able to provide feed as well as to keep up active growth.

Large increases in grass production have resulted from spring protection of native pastures on the prairies. The Swift Current Experimental Station reports increases up to 50 per cent on pastures protected until late June. New, cultivated pastures are even more subject to damage by early grazing than are native pastures.

It is false economy to overgraze pastures at any time. This is especially true at the outset of the spring season. However, if you have no feed reserves and must allow livestock to graze early, Mr. Pharis advises dividing the pasture in half.

* * *

The foot-and-mouth disease of livestock is reported to have cost European producers \$400 million last year. Great Britain and France were the countries hardest hit.



His worrying hours, too, are shorter today

Joe never had it so good!

Today he earns more than twice as much as he did ten years ago. His hours are shorter. And the new plant where he works is bright, modern and efficient — a vast improvement on the old one.

And there's another important change — one that benefits Joe and his family in a personal way. Not so long ago, he used to envy the workers in big plants because they had group life insurance. But now Joe's company, though comparatively small, has arranged a similar plan which also provides health and accident insurance, as well as pensions.

This coverage takes a big load of worry off Joe's mind. Especially the group life insurance — which adds extra dollars for his family's protection over and above the life insurance he has provided on his own.

Joe's experience is like that of thousands of workers in many different businesses throughout the country. Group insurance, little known 25 years ago, has developed rapidly because it meets such a vital need. It has met this need so successfully that last year, Canadians received a total of about 90 million dollars in group benefits from life insurance companies.

Here is more evidence that life insurance companies, and their representatives, are constantly seeking new and better ways to serve the needs of Canadians in all walks of life!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

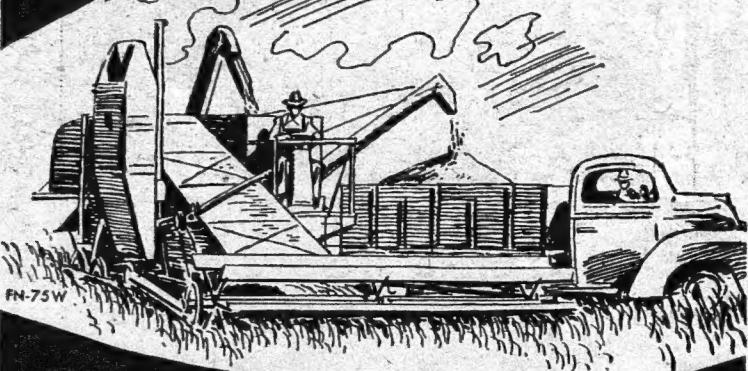
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Alberta's Early Indians

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

CENTURIES before the white men came to the West the Indians had their own Council and administered their own form of Government. Each tribe had a head chief, and under him were several lesser chiefs, each responsible for a certain part of the tribe. They had their own traditions, customs and traits of character, quite distinct from that of any other race of people. The embracing of Christianity by the Red Men and the intermingling with the white race has done much towards changing their customs and their character. Their traditions, however, still remain as sacred memories, handed down from one generation to another. They are naturally an uncommunicative race of people, and, from experience, they have learned to keep a silent tongue to avoid ridicule.

They reasoned as little children, and put their own interpretation on the phenomena of nature which they did not understand. When they saw the aurora or the northern lights in the sky, they would say, "Ah, ha, old folks having a good time!" They pictured the northern lights as the spirits which had gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds, dancing and waving their arms in Indian fashion. Indians and missionaries who have returned from the far north, say that those with acute hearing can detect a slight fluttering sound from the northern lights in that country.

Long before the advent of white men, the Indians had their own form of religion. They recognized Higher Power, or a Great Spirit, about which they were very vague. They worshipped all things in nature, particularly the sun. They believed in good spirits and bad spirits, and when the wind blew fierce, the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed, they were very much afraid, for their God, they thought, was angry. In the evenings they gathered around the camp fire and listened to the rustling among the trees and prairie grasses, and to the night calls of animals. They believed these rustling sounds to be spirits talking to them, some bad spirits, others good spirits that guarded and protected them.

Christianity with Reservations

When an Indian accepted Christianity, he usually became a devout Christian, although he accepted the new faith with reservations. Back of the new religion, lurked the beliefs and customs of their forefathers, which they found it difficult to forsake. They still preferred a burial place on top of a high hill, so that the cleansing winds might drive away the evil spirits. It must be near water and facing west so as to be easily accessible for Manitou, when he came with his great canoe from the Land of the Setting Sun, to collect the spirit and carry it back to the Happy Hunting Ground.

The development of the pagan Indian mind was slow, and in one generation they could not be expected to grasp the true significance of Christianity. Their prayers were all for material things, food, tea, sugar and tobacco. They were wont to sing their own praises to the Lord in prayer. At one time an Indian came to a missionary and said: "I know Christianity is true, that it is the greatest

and best religion, better, much better than the pagan, my old religion. When I was a pagan, I followed my old ways, the religion of my fathers. I could eat eight rabbits for my dinner and not feel satisfied. Since I have become a Christian and followed the new way, six rabbits is enough for me. I don't want any more."

The Sun Dance

To the Sun God the Indians offered their flesh and their blood, when they held their annual Sun Dance, which always took place in July, when the saskatoons hung purple on the trees. Regardless of the persuasions of the missionaries, this Sun Dance with its barbarous practices, continued until 1891, when the Indians were reluctantly persuaded to eliminate the offering of flesh and blood in the making of braves from the festivities.

The early Indians of Alberta were a sturdy lot of people making their living from hunting, trapping and fishing. Their life was most simple, their wants few. The skins of fur-bearing animals provided them with clothing, bedding, teepee walls and many other necessary things. During the winter months, the wood Indians remained in camp a great part of the winter, getting out wood for their camp fires, trapping and hunting for fur-bearing animals for fur and meat and fishing through the lake ice. In the summer they roamed the prairies at will and any place they pitched their teepee was home to them.

When the first white men, the explorers, the Hudson's Bay men and the missionaries came to Alberta, they found the Indians very friendly, with no evil intent towards them. The different tribes made war on each other to some extent, but this practice was not widespread, or did not have such dire consequences, until the white man arrived with his fire-water and his quick-shooting guns. When the use of horses among the Indian tribes became more general, warfare was more popular, for a tribe on the war path could move quickly from one battle ground to another.

The Powerful Blackfeet

The Blackfoot Nation was by far the most powerful of all the Alberta Indians, comprising, besides the Blackfoot proper, three lesser tribes the Bloods, the Peigans and the Sarcees. These four tribes were at peace with each other. They fought other tribes separately, or banded together for strength, if the need arose. The Blackfoot, Bloods and Peigans were of the Algonquin stock, and spoke the same language. The Sarcees were of the Athabaskan stock, and spoke a different language. They were supposed to be an off-shoot of the Beaver Indians. Different stories are rife as to why this band broke away from the Beaver tribe. The general belief is that they were driven out for not keeping the peace pact with the Cree Indians. As they journeyed south, they came in contact with a band of Cree Indians of the banks of a river with whom they fought. Peace was concluded, and they all sat down to smoke the peace pipe on the banks of the river, hence the name, "Peace River". They did not keep the peace, however, and on their way south again fought with the Crees on the banks of the Battle River, and again with the Blackfoot Indians further south. However, they had to settle somewhere, and they decided to federate with the Blackfoot Nation, and were known as the Sarcees. Sir Geo. Simpson said of them: "The Sar-

Historic Photograph

Joseph, Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot confederacy of Alberta, and grandson of the former Great Chief Crowfoot, who in 1877, signed Treaty No. 7 on behalf of the Blackfoot Nation; Mrs. Joseph Crowfoot, of the Spotted Eagle family; daughter Beatrice Crowfoot who has completed her nurse's training.

cees were regarded in my time as the boldest of all the tribes that inhabit the plains."

The Blackfoot Nation claimed as their territory, the hunting grounds extending from the foothills of the Rockies on the west, east to the Cypress Hills, north to the Red Deer River and south to the United States border. Of this territory, the Blackfoot Indians claimed the north, with the Bloods and Peigans south of them, and the Sarcees on the north-west corner of this territory.

The Price of a Squaw

The Blackfoot proper was by far the most formidable of all the Western tribes. They were a tall, well-built people, hospitable and more intelligent than other Alberta tribes, and strong in battle. They were much feared by other tribes. Being strong in number, they carried on perpetual warfare with other tribes. It is said that in the very early days, when on the war-path, they painted one foot and one leg black to the knee, thus the name, Blakfoot. Like most of the Indians, they were polygamous, and a squaw was worth from one to ten ponies, depending on her strength and beauty. An Indian who had a good number of strong, comely daughters was well away. When Henday made a trip into Alberta in 1854, he found the Blackfoot Indians well supplied with horses, which they used for travel and for hunting the buffalo, their chief food.

The Bloods were tall, well built Indians and quite a large tribe, though not quite as aggressive as the Blackfoot tribe. It is said that when on the war-path they painted one hand and one arm to the elbow red, thus the name.

The Peigans were a tall race; but few in number and not so much to be feared.

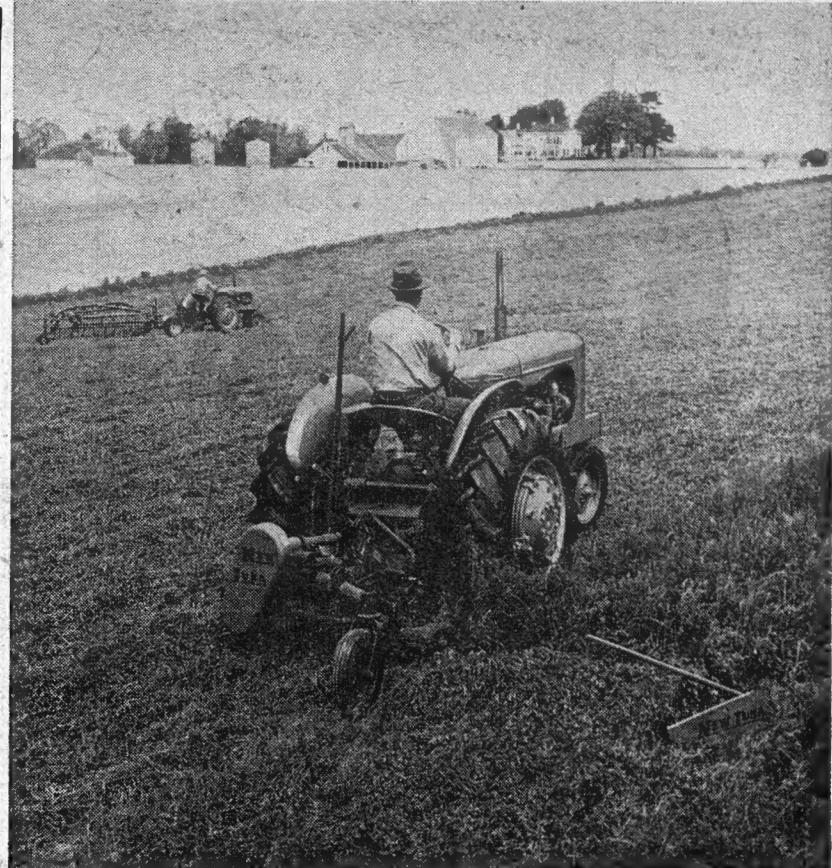
The Woods Crees of Alberta, the avowed enemies of the Blackfoot tribe, were short and stout, and not so intelligent as the Blackfoot Indians. They were large in number, and lived in the wooded area, north of the Red Deer River. They fished and hunted wild animals, travelling on foot, by dog team or by canoe. They were a roaming tribe of Indians.

Other smaller tribes, the Beavers and the Chippewas made their home further north beyond the Peace River, in the wooded country. They were more peaceful Indians, not interested in warfare.

The Stonies, a small tribe, small in number and in stature, made their home in the foothills of the Rockies and the valleys among the mountains, in a territory extending from the Bow River north to the North Saskatchewan. They lived a more settled life than most tribes, and in smaller camps under one leader, or in family groups. They were not so war-like as most of the tribes, and they considered the Blackfoot Indians their deadly enemies. They lived by fishing and hunting the wild beasts of the forests and travelled on foot, by dog team or canoe.

Indian Legends

Among a people unspoiled in imagination by civilization and its conventions, it is natural to find a wealth of legend and tradition and myths of strange tales and wonderful happenings. The Stonies have an interesting bit of folk lore explaining their presence in the mountainous country. According to the legend, long, long



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another reason why you can
ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

ago, before white men came to what is now Alberta, the Stonies had a great Chief, White Eagle, who always dressed in purest white buckskin, wore white headdress, rode a white charger and was followed by a large white dog. He led his warriors to one victory after another, until at last he was defeated by the Blackfoot and Blood Indians, and was obliged to flee with the remnant of his army. They sought safety in the mountains, knowing that the Plains Indians would fear to follow them there, for they believed the devil dwelt in the mountain peaks.

For many years they lived at peace in the mountains, growing fat and strong and increasing in numbers. White Eagle never ceased to crave vengeance, and finally he called his braves together and started on the war-path. Although old in years, he still had the skill to lead his army to victory, and as he succeeded in one battle, he went on to others. In each battle he lost a few warriors, until at last his army was depleted and he was obliged to flee again to the mountains, followed closely by the enemy. His army crossed what today is known as Ghost River, and camped twenty-five miles north on the banks of the river near what is known as Devil's Head, a mountain resembling a huge giant. Their enemy, becoming bold, camped not far behind them ready to attack in the morning.

Chief Eagle, who was badly wounded, asked his Medicine Men to carry him to the top of Devil's Mountain, that he might die there. When they reached the top, he had them scrape the sand and stone from around the base of the head. Then they waited until the early morning hours, and when the enemy was approaching, he had them loosen the key stone, and the huge stone went crashing down among the enemy, killing many and throwing the rest into confusion. Thinking that this was a supernatural happening, the enemy fled in panic, never to return.

Alberta's Indian Population

These tribes, consisting of the Blackfoot Nation (four tribes) the Crees, Stonies, Beavers and Chippewas, made up the Indian population of what is now Alberta. For a time, American Indians came and claimed the territory south-east of Cypress Hills; but when they heard that the Mounted Police were on their way West, they quickly withdrew to their own country. The Kootenay Indians from the mountains of British Columbia sometimes made their way into Alberta. Indian tribes claimed a certain territory by right of possession. Tribes or bands sometimes visited other than their own territory, either as a friendly gesture or for trade. However, hunting parties were not welcomed beyond their own territory. The Medicine Man, As-so-si-naki-wa, yielded a tremendous power over the Indians of the plains, or the Blackfoot Nation. His ability to cure them of many complaints was implicitly believed by a people who were highly superstitious. When they were ill, they believed it to be due to the witchcraft of another tribe, and the Medicine Man brought about a cure by resorting to witchcraft.

Thus we could go on and relate many stories of these brave men of yore, who roamed the prairies with the buffalo, strong men and brave, who are now the wards of our Government. The Crees and most of the Beaver and Chippewas signed the Treaty with the Government in 1876, and the Blackfoot Nation and the Stoney tribe in 1877. Their children and their grandchildren are now living in houses, tilling the soil, raising livestock and sending their children to school on the reserve. Most of them

are adopting the white man's way of life and accepting his religion. There is little romance in the life they live today, and they bear but a small resemblance to the Red Men of yore.

Ancient price levels

IN the year 1137, just 818 years ago, an Englishman could stock a modern-sized farm for the equivalent of \$50 in present day currency. The majority of the farmers in those far-off years were serfs and even the man who rented land from the baron was scarcely one degree above slavery.

At a sale in the time of Henry II, 1133 - 1189, three draft horses, six oxen, twenty cows and two hundred sheep realized a total of a little under \$50, according to ancient records. Wheat was sold at 1s 8d a quarter ton, but in one year it is recorded as being as high as \$5.00 a quarter ton.

The Lord Mayor of London paid 20s a year rent for his mansion in the city, and the assistant clerk of parliament received a salary of 12 pounds a year.

Even as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, cheese was sold for 4c a pound and the charge at the leading inns in London for a bed for a night seldom exceeded 2c, while a substantial dinner could be had for 12c. Farm laborers were paid about 2c a day, and in harvest time 4c.

While the farmers were kept on the poverty line by the landlords, the middlemen, who dealt in their produce, frequently made fortunes. In 1664 Thomas Guyon left 100,000 pounds which he amassed solely by trade in farm products. Considering the value of money in those ancient years, that estate must have been equal to some of the greatest of the present-day fortunes.

Should wheat yields in the United States be about average next year, that country may see a slight decline in its tremendous wheat stocks which in recent years have been steadily mounting. Even so, the wheat carryover on July 1, 1956, may still be 900 million bushels or more, equal to a year's production.

WHEN WE HEAR an elderly man tell about how much better the boys behaved when he was young, we wonder whether he is suffering from indigestion or had sleeping sickness during his teenage. — Sheldon Mail.

Green for Danger. In Milwaukee, Police Chief John W. Polcyn, advising members of his force not to be fooled by the sweet breath of suspected motorists, launched a new course in detecting chlorophylled drunks.

HERE and THERE and EVERYWHERE

TO find out the reason that white bread is so popular one has to go back to mediaeval times. Then only the aristocracy and the wealthy could afford white bread. Dark bread was a stigma of poverty. As wealth became wider disseminated the public taste demanded white bread. Note: The dairy industry might consider this idea in regard to butter.

* * *

The atomic pile is being used by scientists to increase plant mutation in an attempt to obtain better varieties. For potatoes, bigger and heavier tubers are being sought, and ones that will keep longer in storage.

* * *

Cows yielding 5,000 lbs. of milk are now considered average animals. Fifty years ago in Canada the average was 3,000 lbs.

* * *

The insecticide DDT has probably saved the world from epidemics of typhus, bubonic plague and other insect transmitted diseases.

* * *

United Nations statisticians estimate that half the people of the world have a cash income of less than \$100 a year. Only about one-tenth of the world's population get as much as \$600 a year.

* * *

Canadian farmers would have a better chance to sell their products to Great Britain if we would cut purchases from the United States by 8 per cent and increase purchases from the United Kingdom by that amount.

* * *

Any average man who has lived to 70 years has consumed in his lifetime —100 head of cattle, 200 lambs, 20 sheep, 310 pigs, 2,400 chickens, 26 acres of wheat, 6 acres of fruit. He has drank enough water to fill a good-sized lake and his needed fuel in heart units equals the burning of 150 big trees.

He spent 3½ years eating and drinking, 3 years dressing and undressing, 2½ years going to and from work and 25 years sleeping. He worked 22 years.

* * *

Alberta farmers sold hogs to the cash value of \$75,570,000 last year; Saskatchewan farmers, \$23,965,000; Manitoba farmers \$19,462,000 and B.C. farmers \$2,284,000.

* * *

"Farmers' Day" is celebrated on Friday, June 10, in Alberta. The provincial government has made the day a public holiday.

* * *

A Windsor, Ontario, man who joined Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, as a time-keeper 30 years ago today became vice-president in charge of finance. He is Frank J. Hogan whose appointment to the position is announced by E. C. Row, president and general manager.

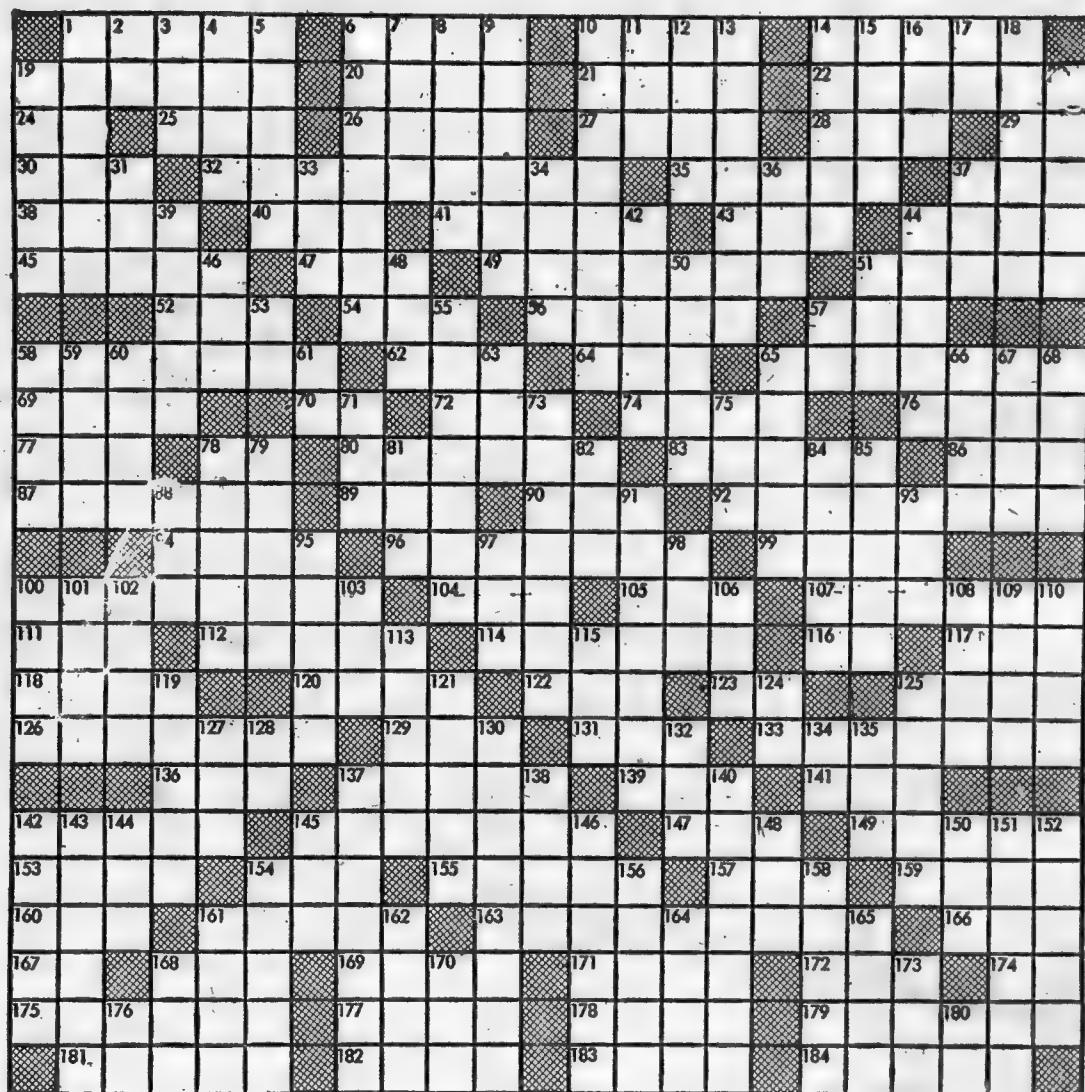
* * *

Sam Watson, British Laborite, after observing the Soviet railway system in operation: "How on earth a classless society can afford four classes of railway travel and three classes of waiting rooms would defy even Kary Marx — never mind a simple Methodist like me."

* * *

There are 1,500,000 farms in the United States with incomes of less than \$1,000 a year. The government is going to help either by providing easier credit, technical assistance and research or aiding the farmers in moving to city jobs.

Our Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Fortunate
- 57 Kind of fish
- 122 To put on
- 6 To scorch
- 58 Victory
- 123 Sloth
- 10 Raise
- 62 Prefix signifying newest
- 125 Do not (contr.)
- 14 Shaded sylvan retreat
- 64 Lair
- 126 Royal residence (pl.)
- 65 Expired
- 69 River Islands
- 129 Bitter vetch
- 70 Hawaiian bird
- 131 Footlike part
- 72 Part of circle
- 133 Division of congress (pl.)
- 74 Negate
- 76 Fodder storage pit
- 136 Word of negation
- 77 Tree yielding caucho
- 137 Abounds
- 78 Symbol for tin
- 139 Kind of beetle
- 80 To revoke
- 141 A glove (var.)
- 83 Fathers
- 142 Seizes physically
- 86 Operated
- 145 A thought
- 87 Cylindrical
- 147 Hiatus
- 88 Exclamation of disgust
- 149 To rent
- 90 Lubricating liquid
- 153 A nome in Greece
- 92 Publishing in infringement of copyright
- 154 Kind of fish
- 94 Pertaining to the salty
- 155 Fright
- 96 Prickly plant (pl.)
- 157 A seine
- 99 Ireland
- 159 Let it stand
- 100 Wander from line of march
- 160 Perform
- 104 Decay
- 161 Musical group (pl.)
- 105 Roman bronze
- 163 Geometric figure (pl.)
- 107 Rubs out
- 166 Highest mountain in Philippines
- 111 City in New Guinea
- 167 Therefore
- 112 Keen
- 168 Small bird
- 114 To be keenly sorry for
- 169 Citrus fruit
- 116 A direction
- 170 Opposed to weather
- 117 Rube out
- 172 Sharp knock
- 118 City of Asia
- 174 Article
- 119 Paid athlete
- 175 Exhibit
- 120 Buddnist spirit of evil
- 177 River of Germany
- 121 City of Asia
- 178 Expensive
- 122 Buddha
- 179 Enchantments
- 123 Buddhist spirit of evil
- 180 Places
- 124 Buddhist ruler's title
- 183 Makes soggy slaves
- 125 Abyssinian ruler's title
- 184 Anglo-Saxon slaves

VERTICAL

- 1 Roman goddess of birth
- 2 City of Chaldea
- 3 Vehicle
- 4 Malay dagger
- 5 Irish poet
- 6 Chewed on nosily
- 7 Clasp
- 8 Sign of the Zodiac
- 9 Elementary textbook
- 10 Debated
- 11 Hearing organ
- 12 Feminine name
- 13 Harvesters
- 14 Platter from which Christ ate last supper
- 15 Cut of meat
- 16 Beard of grain
- 17 The gods
- 18 Provided with some quality
- 19 Quotes
- 23 Bird (pl.)
- 31 Stroke
- 33 Atmosphere
- 34 Biblical name
- 36 Wing
- 37 The hawk parrot
- 38 Bill of fare (pl.)
- 42 Ranted
- 44 Prepares for college (slang)
- 46 Obscure
- 48 Measure of weight
- 50 Melodies
- 51 Feminine name
- 53 Aloft
- 55 Instructor
- 57 Prefix: not
- 58 Tense
- 59 To disturb
- 60 Roman road
- 61 A Chinese measure
- 63 Anglo-Saxon coin
- 65 Eagle's nest
- 66 Betel
- 67 Ardor
- 68 Deep sound of a large bell
- 71 Sphere
- 73 Coagulated
- 75 A small draft
- 78 Antlered animal (pl.)
- 79 Noise made by horse
- 81 To bring forth
- 82 Feminine nickname
- 84 American Indian (pl.)
- 85 River of France
- 86 High note in Guido's scale
- 91 Ascertained
- 93 A beverage
- 95 Bivalve mollusks
- 97 Rocky pinnacle
- 98 To observe
- 100 Strike with open hand
- 101 The book palm
- 102 Genuine
- 103 Period of time
- 106 As it stands (mus.)
- 108 Location
- 109 Sea eagle
- 110 Drunkard
- 113 To make sleek
- 115 Grand Old Party
- 119 Narrow passageway (pl.)
- 121 Genus of palms
- 124 Exists
- 125 A fruit (pl.)
- 127 Race of lettuce
- 128 French for 'and'
- 130 One who fuses ore (pl.)
- 132 To soak
- 134 Painter's measure
- 135 Nothing
- 137 Walks with short tottering steps as a child
- 138 To box
- 140 Texas state force of mounted police
- 142 To tantalize
- 143 A recessed portion of a room
- 144 A set of implements
- 145 To peruse
- 146 A group of three (pl.)
- 148 Swordsman's dummy stake
- 150 An Indone-sian of Mindanao
- 151 Part of flower (pl.)
- 152 Kind of jacket (pl.)
- 154 Provide a supply of food
- 156 A megapode of the Celebes
- 158 Succinct
- 161 The color of malachite
- 162 Border
- 164 Kind of tide
- 165 Drains
- 166 Explosive (abbr.)
- 170 Encountered
- 173 Writing implement
- 178 Preposition
- 180 French article

Solution on page 38



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Agricultural notes

Earl Johnson, soil specialist with the plant industry branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, says experiments conducted in the province had shown no benefit from tillage at depths greater than that necessary for weed control and seed-bed preparation. During the past four years, workers at the Swift Current Experimental Station have compared summerfallow worked four inches deep with other fields worked to a depth of 12 inches. There was no difference in the amount of moisture stored by the two methods. Crop yields following the summerfallow showed no difference between deep cultivation and standard cultivation of summerfallow.

Tests made by the University of Alberta prove that fertilizers not only increase crop yields but also increase feeding values. Experiments made on grey wooded soils showed that the protein content of alfalfa and alsawede was increased by from 15 to 25 per cent with applications of sulphur containing fertilizers. Then Dr. C. F. Bentley, of the soils department, used rabbits in a feeding test. Half were fed with legume hay from fertilized fields and half with hay from unfertilized fields. The average gain of rabbits fed on the fertilized hay was 50 per cent over those fed on that which was not fertilized.

A joint committee of representatives from the Alberta Farmers' Union and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture is making a factual study of vehicle insurance in order to prepare a car insurance plan for the province. Roy Marler, of Edmonton, is chairman, Mrs. W. C. Taylor, of Wainwright, secretary and the other members of the committee are: Wilfred Hoppins of Calgary, and Arnold Platt, of Lethbridge. The move is being made because of the wide-spread dissatisfaction regarding car insurance in Alberta.

The president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., R. E. Stavert, says that for the first time since the end of the war supplies of fertilizer materials have exceeded demand as a result of the continuing expansion of the industry since 1950. A period of intensive competition for available markets, with an accompanying decline in price, may last for several years.

Ergot is a problem that cannot be left to the plant breeder, says Dr. W. P. Campbell, plant pathologist with the federal department of agriculture. Good farming methods must provide the answer. These, says Dr. Campbell, are not hard to follow. The first step is to keep down grasses on roadside and headland. Don't let them go to seed. If the grasses are cut for hay when in flower there will be no danger of ergot spread to the adjoining grain fields and the hay may be fed with safety. Don't use ergot-infested seed and don't scatter the screenings over the field when combining, Dr. Campbell advises. Much can also be done by choice of crop. Never follow rye with wheat or barley. Both are very susceptible to ergot and rye usually leaves some ergot lying around. Oats is a good crop to follow rye in the rotation since it is seldom attacked. Flax is quite immune. Neither grain nor hay should be fed in which the hard, dark ergot bodies are in evidence, but these do not appear in the grasses until about three weeks after flowering.

Rambler Alfalfa

RAMBLER is a new alfalfa variety developed at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It was licensed and officially released for seed increase by the Canada Department of Agriculture on February 1st, 1955. Seed will not be available in quantity before 1957.

Rambler originates from crosses between the blue flowered variety Ladak, and the yellow flowered variety Siberian. Selection and reselection was practised through several generations, starting in 1938, immediately after the "Great Drought" of the thirties.

The distinguishing characteristic of Rambler is its creeping-rooted habit of growth, excellent drought resistance and good winter hardiness. The flower color of Rambler is quite variable, ranging from blue through greenish-yellow to yellow with yellow predominating. It recovers slower after cutting than common alfalfa varieties and is especially suitable for seeding pasture and hay fields in mixture with grasses. At most points in the Prairie Provinces, it will yield as much or more forage than either Ladak or Grimm on dryland and it will persist in the stand much longer than either variety. It is the persistence and spreading quality of Rambler that will make it especially useful in areas where common varieties frequently kill out because of drought, cold, or both.

Iron for baby pigs

TWENTY per cent losses of new born pigs is due to anemia which is caused by iron deficiency. New born pigs do not carry large enough supplies of iron to take care of their requirements throughout the suckling period. Thus the feeding of iron to little pigs is of extreme importance.

New born pigs should be given three doses of iron at one week intervals beginning the first dose three days after the birth of the pigs advises A. J. Charnetski, Alberta's Livestock Supervisor. The second dose should be given ten days after birth and the third dose 17 or 18 days after birth.

If reduced iron is used, each dose should consist of not more than half the amount that will lie flat on a 10-cent piece. If paste in tubes or liquid is used (all are available at drug stores) the directions on the package should be followed very closely. It is good practice to also give new born pigs 4 or 5 drops of highly concentrated Cod Liver Oil with each dose of iron.

In order to be sure the little pigs are getting enough iron between doses, a few shovelfuls of clean dirt may be put in a corner of the pen. If a couple of boards are nailed across the corner of the pen it will allow the pigs access to the soil while keeping the sow out.

Asparagus grew wild along the shores of the Mediterranean as long ago as 200 B.C. The Romans recognized it for the good food that it is and they took it along with them to England. There it was cultivated and prized as a delicacy and a luxury that only the wealthy could afford to enjoy. Today thanks to years of cultivation, we can all enjoy its fresh green goodness, some of us from our own asparagus patch.

Super fly killer

A NEW chemical fly killer said to be capable of controlling even DDT-resistant flies, has been introduced by the agricultural chemicals department of Canadian Industries (1954) Limited.

To be available this spring in dry bait form under the name "Diarinon", the new chemical is being recommended for use in dairy and hog barns, poultry houses and packing sheds. Its use in unscreened barns has resulted in up to 98 per cent reduction of the fly population 10 to 20 minutes after application each day of application.

Conservation area

THE formation of another Conservation Area in the Qu'Appelle Valley from Buffalo Pound Lake to the edge of the Piapot Indian Reserve, has been announced by Jack Arnot, director of the Conservation and Development branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

The area is to be known as "West Qu'Appelle Conservation Area Number Thirty-Five", and was established by the Hon. L. C. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture, April 20th.

The lands involved lie in the valley on both sides of the river, where the main problem is flood control. Some irrigation development will also be promoted by the Area Authority.

Crabapples for the West

A NUMBER of crabapple varieties have proven themselves hardy and productive over a large section of western Canada. Particular success has been experienced in areas sheltered from the north and west and which have a dependable supply of moisture. Most of the hardy varieties have unique characteristics which result in products with strong consumer appeal.

Studies of the different varieties for various food purposes have been carried out at the Morden Experimental Station Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory. It would appear at present, that the most promising varieties for commercial production are Dolgo, Bedford, Kerr, Osman, Quality, Trail, Renown, Rescue, and Magnus. Each has specific properties which make it highly desirable as a food product.

Dolgo, with its rich red color, high acid, and delicate flavor is outstanding for jelly. Bedford, Osman, Kerr, and Quality have fruit of uniform and desirable size for canning. These four varieties may also be used for jelly although the yield and color of product are not as attractive as that from Dolgo. Quality has particularly good texture and flavor when canned. Trail and Renown, being sweet and mild, are very popular for eating out of hand. They are not recommended for canning or jelly. Rescue is productive and matures very early. It may be used for canning, jelly, or eaten fresh. A very attractive canned product may be prepared with the yellow variety Magnus by simply adding spices and red color.

Most of the above varieties have a high nutritive value in comparison with other apple products. The raw fruit of Magnus and Dolgo normally have twice the vitamin C content of tomatoes.

Flying farmer

(Nanton, Alberta, News)

Did you know that the majority of all private planes are owned by farmers? Weather is about the only hazard facing aviators . . . and who are more conscious of the weather than farmers? Then, too, farmers

have an economical advantage that is the weather. Invariably, their meetings are highlighted by an expert, speaking on weather prediction.

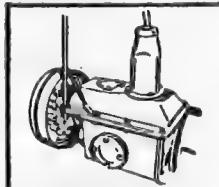
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Canadian storage stocks of poultry meat are at a fairly low level and U.S. forecasts are for a slightly lower production this year. This provides a feeling of cautious optimism among poultry raisers in Canada.

IT'S HERE! ...the way you want it!

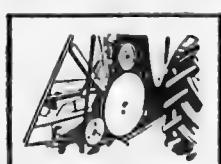


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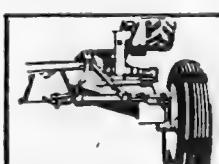


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4. Fish-backed sloping grain pan keeps grain moving steadily on hills.
5. Grain-saver cleaning shoe with adjustable chaffers and sieves.
6. Twin-reel straw spreader spreads straw evenly—on stubble only.

Baysham Khartoum



This bull is one of a shipment of Herefords to be shown at the Commonwealth Hereford Show and Sale at Regina. He was calved April 16, 1954, out of Hargrove Lady 7th, by Baysham Goldlink (87373). He was bred by C. E. Rudge & Son, Ltd., Baysham, Ross-on-Wye, Hereford.

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Herefords coming to Canada

A SHIPMENT of 16 British pedigree Hereford cattle left Glasgow early in May, in the S.S. Salacia, bound for Canada. They will form one of the star attractions at the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee celebrations to be held in Regina in August. The cattle will be accompanied by 27-year-old David Rudge, son of the prominent British Hereford breeder, Mr. C. E. Rudge, who owns the well-known Baysham herd of Herefords, near Ross on the Wye, Herefordshire.

The pedigree Herefords, founded on

a type prevalent in Herefordshire centuries ago, is one of the world's best-known breeds. With its red coat and invariably white face, the Hereford is unmistakable. Long years of the most careful breeding, following meticulous selection, have brought it to its present prominent position among breeds. Herefords are noted for their hardiness and early maturing qualities and are now to be found in Canada, the United States, South America, South Africa and Australia.

Dinsmore stock show and Sale

THE fourth Fat Stock Show and Sale to take place in Dinsmore, Sask., will be held on Thursday afternoon, June 9. This annual event has become a very popular occasion for farmers, ranchers and 4H beef clubs, and is regarded as the beef show-window for the area south and west of Saskatoon.

The committee in charge of the show and sale this year is composed of two representatives from each of the Vanscoy, Montrose, Macrorie, Fertile Valley and Dinsmore 4H Beef Clubs, with J. Braidek, Ag. Rep. at Delisle, as secretary-treasurer. To satisfy the need for a bigger and better show the prize money offered has been increased and new competitions added. The show features classes for calves carried by 4H members in the heifer project. These calves will be

shown and then taken back to their farms for use in the breeding herd. A class for commercial stock will be held to enable farmers to show fat stock.

Following the show the 4H fat calves and commercial stock will be sold by auction. Several farmers have already indicated that they will bring commercial stock to sell and take advantage of the good prices paid at Dinsmore Sales. Acting on requests by several top-notch pure-bred breeders the committee has this year made provision for the selling of good quality registered beef bulls and females. These will be auctioned following the sale of fat stock.

To end the day, a dance sponsored by the 4H clubs will be held in Bud's Barn just out of Dinsmore.

Gallinger bull sale

Claude Gallinger, owner of the famous Killearn Farms at Tofield and Clover Bar, Alberta, and outstanding raiser of Shorthorn bulls, held his annual sale at Edmonton on May 10. Thirty bulls were sold for \$21,755, an average of \$725. Top price was paid by Henry Marshall, of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, for Killearn, Alberta Grand 4th — \$3,050.

J. W. Durno, of Calgary, was auctioneer.

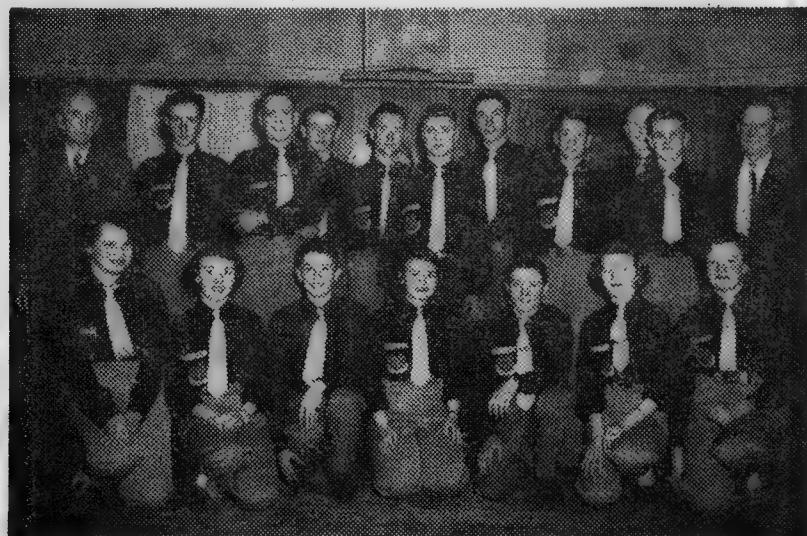
The purchasers: H. Martin, Steamboat Springs, Col., Killearn Sentry 56, \$410; Dr. W. Doyle, Unity, Sask., Killearn Sentry 57, \$525; H. R. Walters, Clive, Alta., Killearn Landmark 16, \$500; A. Grills, Ladybank, Alta., Killearn Landmark 17, \$450; A. and W. Watt, Barriere, B.C., Killearn Cyril 24, \$1,200; J. C. Price, Conrad, Montana, Killearn Cyril 25, \$450; H. R. Goodfellow, Carruthers, Sask., Killearn

Landmark 20, \$410; H. Martin, Colorado, Killearn Landmark 22, \$500; J. C. Price, Conrad, Mont., Killearn Cyril 29, \$400; Wm. Stefura & Sons, Chipman, Alta., Killearn Alberta Grand, \$600; Fred T. Madge, Richardson, Alta., Killearn Marshall, \$750; Hector and Stanley Loveridge, Dufferin, Sask., Killearn Landmark 23, \$1,200; Clem Loughlin, Viking, Alta., Killearn Norman 57, \$350; Frank Porter, Byngton, Killearn Norman 56, \$400; Chas. McIntyre, Hayter, Alta., Killearn Cyril 31, \$550; G. Underwood, Bremner, Alta., Killearn Baron 54, \$400; A. A. Mitchell, Lloydminster, Killearn Landmark 24, \$310; J. C. Price, Conrad, Mon., Killearn Norman 58, \$300; Tom Johnston, Birtle, Man., Killearn Alberta Grand \$675; Henry Martin, Steamboat Springs, Col., Killearn Alberta Grand 4, \$3,050; W. N. Graburn, Okotoks, Alta., Killearn Norseman 120, \$400, also Killearn Flash 5, \$600; J. C. Price, Montana, Killearn George 2, \$800; H. R. Goodfellow, Carruthers, Sask., Killearn Landmark 25, \$800; John Henning, Andrew, Alta., Killearn Escort 7, \$375; Haughton Bros., Kamloops, B.C., Killearn Northern 14, \$750; J. Peaseley, Dundurn, Sask., Killearn Norseman 121, \$1,200; A. Mitchell, Lloydminster, Sask., Killearn Landmark 26, \$300; J. N. Zwierschike, Holden, Alta., Killearn Welfare 9, \$2,600; R. Kahmbach, Barrhead, Alta., Killearn Cyril 35, \$500.

ONLY 23 per cent of Canadian's expendable income is required for the purchase of food. That leaves 77 per cent for deep freezes to contain the food, for clothing, rent, motor cars, amusements, education, liquor, tobacco, and so on.

• • •
More than 10,000,000 acres of land are under farm production in Manitoba.

Balzac Beef Club, Alberta Champions



Left to right: W. J. "Grandpa" Church, Ron Jones, Doug Jones, Dwaine Jones, Gordon Jones, David Church, Robert Church, Ron Hanson, Gordon Church, Ron Bailey, A. J. Bushfield, Joyce Hunt, Wilma Jones, Bruce Bailey, Arlene Jones, Richard Bailey, Beverly Church, Florence Bushfield.

The Balzac Beef Club, pictured above was the winner of the General Efficiency prize for Alberta. Some 310 4H Clubs were in the competition of which 130 were beef clubs. A. J. Bushfield is the Balzac club leader.

Fred Bell, district agriculturist, Calgary, says the Balzac club record is one of the best he has known.

The farmer of 1955

LOYD E. PARTAIN, of Better Farming magazine, in an address given at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, defined the qualifications of the farmer of 1955 as follows:

He must be jack of all trades and master of all.

He must be engineer enough to run \$10,000 worth of machinery, and blacksmith enough to fix a breakdown on the spot. He must be economist enough to know when to buy feeder cattle and when to sell — and bookkeeper enough to find the weak points in his operation.

He is a gambler on the weather and on prices. He is a veterinarian as he spots disease, castrates a pig, or sticks a bloated steer. He does not have to be a chemist but he needs to know what is in his fertilizer formula. He does not have to be an agromonist but he must know which crop variety is best and when to plant it.

He does not have to be a diplomat but it can help convince his wife that a one-man hay baler would increase farm profits enough to buy her an electric dish-washer.

He doesn't have to be a psychologist but it might help keep his children interested in farm work while town kids go fishing.

The farmer of today is a good-sized capitalist and a day laborer. He must have brains enough to make 40 decisions a day and brawn enough to toss around bales of hay and bags of fertilizer.

And with all he must be in a position to walk into a bank and ask for a substantial loan, and that without batting an eye.

What a man the 1955 farmer must be!

What a challenge he faces!
What an opportunity he has!

The statistics of trade between Canada and the United States in 1954 are given herewith:

Canadian imports from the U.S. \$2,765,000,000
Canadian exports to U.S. 2,376,000,000
Canada's trade deficit... 389,000,000

U.S. hog outlook

HIGHER prices for hogs are expected in the United States, which will be of interest to Canadian producers. Forecasters predict a July peak approaching \$24 to \$25 for the U.S. west coast.

Initial price announcement

THE initial Wheat Board price for wheat for the 1955-56 crop year, which begins Aug. 1 next, will be announced early in July, according to a statement made by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce.

Tractor accidents

DEATHS from tractor accidents on Western Canada farms will total around 100 this season, if the experience of past years is duplicated. The tragedy of it all is that ordinary precautions would prevent the dreadful accident toll.

Tipping is one of the commonest tractor accidents. Soft ground is a very usual cause. A combination of road gear and wheel brakes also add to the number of tipping mishaps. Rearing is another form these accidents take, and this is generally caused by one of two things, hitching a lead too high on the tractor or fastening a solid object such as a post or pole to the drive wheels to pull out of a hole.

Another group of accidents take their toll, and they are caused by carelessness. These accidents include fueling a running or hot tractor, clutching a tractor from the ground while hitching an implement, leaving a tractor parked on a slope without wheel brakes locked on, not providing safety shields for power take-off shafts, wearing loose clothing while working with a tractor, and finally, not checking carefully enough that all is clear before moving a tractor.

Better barley

A FASCINATING study recently started by the Department of Plant Science at the University of

Alberta may have a profound influence on the future of that grain.

Scientists have performed wonders in improving wheat and oats, but barley has been somewhat neglected — a sort of Orphan Annie. While wheat and oats have become modernized, barley remains much the same as it was in the dim, distant past.

So, the scientists at the University of Alberta are going to meddle with barley chromosomes, which are the carriers of heredity. By multiplying the chromosomes certain inherent qualities can be intensified. The hope is that a greatly improved barley will be produced.

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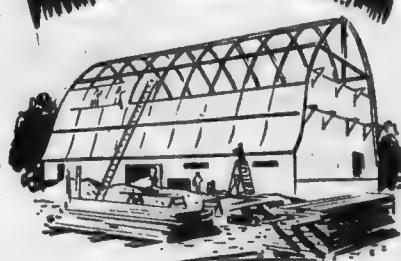
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The Peace River Country

By ELMA HELGASON

IT WAS in 1911 that a covered wagon drawn by two little Indian ponies, came rumbling over endless miles of hummock in the north land. That was my introduction to the Peace River Country. What a contrast between the Peace River Country, then and now! I hope I can describe it as it was in the early days, so that those who have only seen it lately can have a bit of an idea of the great change that has taken place.

In 1911 there were two trails into the Peace River country, the Edson Trail, which could be used only in winter, and the Peace River Trail, which could be used both winter and summer. The Peace River Trail was longer, but as we came in during the summer, we came that way. Day after day, we bumped along in the wagon. Through rain, and sunshine, but mostly rain. Often we were stuck in the mud for hours. The wheels would sink in right up to the axle, and it took time, patience and power to get them out.

Beside the two little Indian ponies, we had Tom and Jerry, a red, and a roan oxen. These brought up the rear with what effects it was absolutely necessary to have along. When we got stuck both the oxen and ponies were put on one wagon, but even that quite often did not do the job. The trail was only marks left by the wagons that had gone before, and no work had been done even on the Peace River Hills. All around us the country stretched for miles. There would be a small open space, then bushes all around, then another open space, and through this the trail wound in and out. On the north side of the Peace there was quite a bit of open land, but there was a scarcity of water. On the south side it was all a combination of bushes, open spaces, and of course some stretches of only timber.

The prairie grass was thick and matted. Pea vine was so tall and tangled, that it tripped up both people and stock, where it was thick. As the wagons rambled along flocks of prairie chicken would whirr out of the way, and rabbits would scamper into the bushes. There were no stores to dash to at a moment's notice, so the settlers stocked up with flour, salt and shortening, and depended on the country to feed them. This it did abundantly. It supplied meat and berries in abundance.

When camp was made in the evening, the stock was hobbled out. That is ropes were tied around both front feet, so they could graze, but not wander too far. A bell was put on one pony and one ox, as it was so easy for them to disappear, even while close to camp.

A fire was started and mother would make the bannock, while dad would replenish the larder with prairie chicken, partridge or rabbit. Bannock was a bread made with flour, shortening and salt, and as it did not take long to make, it was used while travelling. All during the early years, the wild meat and home-made bread (the bachelors always used bannock), wild berries, and as soon as possible, a garden, sustained the settlers.

Often camp had to be made for several days, while the men built a culvert over a stream or corduroy

over a muskeg. The corduroy was made by laying logs side by side all the way across, and hoping they would not disappear into the muck before the wagons got across!

Early Welcoming

When we arrived at the homestead there was no welcoming committee. Or was there? The coyotes welcomed us with a howling orchestra! Every evening as soon as dusk set in, a lone howl would send the shivers up and down our spines. Then another, and another. Soon we were surrounded by a symphony orchestra that would rival all the saxophones between here and Timbuctoo! I remember my little brother arming himself with the butcher knife and stationing himself close to the door, just in case!

Later, when our land had been fenced, and we children went every evening to fetch home the cows, we saw no end of coyotes, running here and there among the bushes. Strangely, we were not afraid. They were just as much a part of the landscape as the trees and the flowers.

The flowers! How I miss them! And I confess, that sometimes in the summer I slip away to where there is a bit of unbroken, ungrazed land, and enjoy and gather the wild flowers that bloom there. But I can't be extravagant as in the days of old. Then I ran before the plow and gathered armful, after armful. My sister and I decorated everything in sight with monstrous bouquets of tiger lilies, roses, crocuses and innumerable other flowers. We started on the house, and kept on as long as mother could find utensils to put them in and a place to set them. Then we did our hair in wreaths. Then we did the playhouse, the icehouse, and last of all, we decorated the trees in the bush by the house! Just anything, to keep them from going under the sod, where no one could enjoy their beauty.

In the spring the prairie was blue with anemones. Then came buttercups and violets. How I loved the shy, little violets, peeping out from the new green grass! Often on my way out for the cows, I would lie on my tummy in the grass beside a bed of violets, and just look at them as a miser looks at his gold.

Next came roses and tiger lilies. These two were the highlights of the prairie. They could be seen such a long way off, and in some places the prairie just looked orange from the tiger lilies. Then there were asters and golden rods, and along with these flowers there were wood violets, strawberry blossoms, banks and banks of saskatoon bushes in bloom, (we still have them), and innumerable flowers whose names I did not know.

Primitive Wilderness

When we first came in there were no neighbors, no roads, no towns—just the wilderness and us. There was a settlement at Beaverlodge, and a store at Saskatoon, but that was far, far away, when one travelled by wagon, with oxen or horses, instead of whizzing there, and back, in a wee while in a car.

We soon got neighbors, however, and how welcome they were! Our nearest one had three little children just like my mother had. She would put the two older ones on a stone boat, give them the baby to hold, then walk and lead the pony on the stone boat, because she had no lines to drive

him with. Everyone was so friendly in those days!

As the land became settled, little log cabins sprang up everywhere. Often the people lived in tents, like we did, while they built their cabins. Needless to say, not many acres were done each year, as the bush had to be grubbed out of the way first. How I still hate the sight of a grindstone!

It seemed the men were grubbing all summer. Every time they came to the house they came to sharpen their axes, and we children had to turn the grindstone. Those axes were really heavy the way the man laid them on. We turned with might and main, and all we ever heard was "Can't you turn a little faster?", and all the time our poor arms were being tried beyond endurance. How different it is today, when a bulldozer pushes everything before it and clears acres and acres in no time!

Soon we had neighbors all around and, after five years, the railroad came in. Then a town was built four miles away. Soon the country had a network of roads, and cars replaced the horses and oxen, on the roads, while tractors replaced them in the fields.

The Expanding Peace

Now the whole country is a monstrous field, with roads between, and farm homes scattered here and there. Towns are only a few miles apart, and people are as thick as flies were before D.D.T. came on the market! Ever since the early days, the Peace River country has taken prizes for its products of the soil. First it was wheat. Then wheat, oats, barley, clovers, honey, and what have you! Just recently the Peace River Country took forty-six out of fifty-six prizes in the forage crops division at a Calgary fair. Toronto, Chicago and fairs here and there all over the west and east have yielded trophies to the Peace River Country.

Grains and grasses, however, are not the only wealth in the Peace Country. Its lumbering industry is enormous, and it would be quite a task to count all the sawmills scattered here and there in the woods. The fur industry also has yielded many thousands of dollars into the coffers of the Peace River region. Then there is the oil industry. It appears that one of the world's biggest oil fields will be the Peace River Country. Roads are being blazed where never man has been before, and oil is being found. Bit by bit the whole country is being tested. While Sexsmith, Dawson Creek and Manning have all had their turns at being the Grain Capitals of the British Empire, Valleyview calls itself the oil capital, but we are not sure how far this title extends. The Peace River country is like a mighty inland empire booming and bustling with activity.

Where forty years ago, the dull oxen plodded, now the tankers go roaring by; the lumber trucks, and grain trucks; cars by the thousands. It is like living in a different world.

But 'tis not the gold or silver,

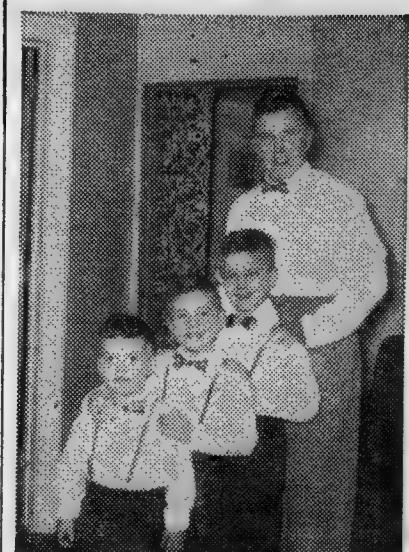
Or the wealth of grain or grass,
It is not the piles of lumber,

Or the wells with flowing gas;
But the lovely hills and valleys,

With the fields a shining sea;
And the wonders of the sunset,

That would hold the heart of me.

Carrot River Boys



Donald 2, Kenneth 4, Jimmie 6 and Stanley 13, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Meachem, Carrot River, Sask.



A trio of kids.



Janis Fitzpatrick, age 10 months, and puppy, Carnduff, Sask.

Time's Glory

Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmash falsehood and bring truth to light,
To stamp the seal of time on aged things,
To wake the morn and sentinel the night,
To wring the wronger till he renders right;
To ruinate proud buildings with thy hours,
And smear with dust their glittering golden towers.

—Shakespeare.

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Now Ferguson brings you a completely new and vastly improved tractor, the Ferguson 35. It's new under the hood, new in its method of implement control, new even in the smart, two-tone paint job. It's longer, heavier, and far more powerful.

The 35 brings you greater range, greater selectivity of implement control. Its engine has been redesigned to give high torque at low engine speed. This guarantees lugging power without surging or racing, less stalling from overloads, horsepower to spare for really tough jobs.

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New exclusive 4-way work control
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3. 2-Stage Clutching controls tractor movement and live PTO with a single foot pedal. Pressing pedal half way down (you can feel when you're there) disengages transmission. All the way down stops both tractor and PTO.



4. Variable Drive PTO provides drives in ratio to tractor ground speed, or to tractor engine speed. Synchronize with engine for harvesting, with ground speed for jobs like raking.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson
TORONTO, CANADA

LIMITED

U.S. wheat quota vote

DURING the month of July wheat farmers in the United States will vote on wheat acreage quotas for the 1955-56 crop year. A two-thirds majority of the commercial wheat growers is required for passage. Indications point to the defeat of the proposed quotas.

In that event the law requires that government support price should drop to 50 per cent of parity or \$1.25 a bushel, compared with \$2.04 this season. Feed grain prices would flop likewise. The U.S. government is likely to amend the regulations if such should happen.

If the vote is in favor of marketing quotas the 1956 wheat acreage allotment will be 55,000,000 acres and the support price 80 per cent of parity or around \$2.00 a bushel.

Manitoba's livestock industry has an annual value of nearly \$100,000,000.

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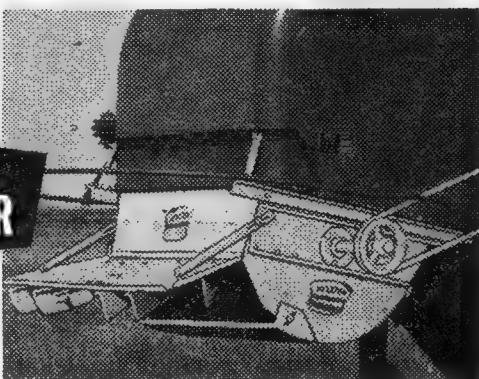
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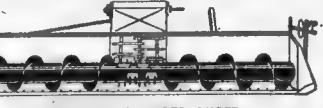
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Dehorning Calves

Eric Beveridge, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, today urged farmers to give serious consideration to the problem of dehorning cattle.

Horned cattle are a liability to the farmer and the time to dehorn calves is when they are from ten days to two weeks old.

Tanners are actually importing hides because they are comparatively clear of the injuries, scores and scars of which horn damage is a part. Horn bruises result in blood clotting deep in the flesh. Small horns on young cattle make a deep prod as well as long scores.

"It is a known fact," said the commissioner, "that packer buyers usually bid somewhat less for horned cattle than for cattle without horns, because they know there will be some loss due to trimmed out meat."

"The most satisfactory method of dehorning is still the caustic paste," said Commissioner Beveridge, "although the caustic stick is still widely used and is highly effective. One application, applied according to instructions with package is sufficient."

Hogs must have plenty of fresh water — in winter as well as summer — to make fast, low-cost gains.



Before a calf is two weeks old rub horns with caustic potash stick until quite red. A little grease smeared around the horn buttons will prevent liquid running down on face. Neil C. McKinnon, Togo, Sask.

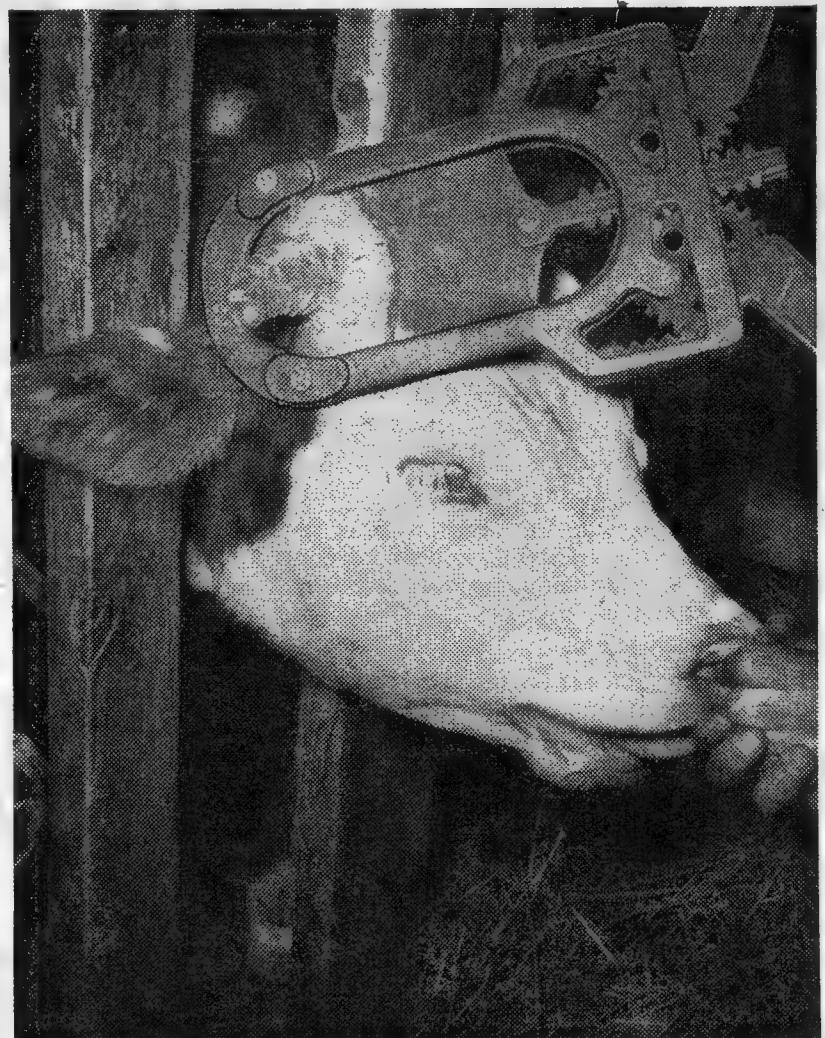


Photo by Neil McKinnon, Togo, Sask.
When dehorning mature cattle with clippers the horn is cut as close to the head as possible. A fringe of hair should be removed with the horn.

The first farewell to my daughter

By MARY ANNE DELL

AS I sat there in the dimly lit kitchen, eating my 5:30 breakfast, I thought how everything seems to keep pace with the changing times, everything that is but a mother's panic when a fledgling flees the nest. I had just waved good-bye to my first born, who was leaving home to experience her first venture alone in the wide, wide world.

How we have loved her and nourished her, physically, mentally, and spiritually. I found myself praying a wee prayer, that she may find strength and courage to cherish the things that we have taught her. Also that I might find fortitude to give her proudly to the world to fulfill her predestined niche in society.

My thoughts, as I drank my coffee, turned to the pictures that I have seen and the reality which I know exists, of the homeless, unloved waifs of the world. My pride in my daughter turned to humbleness and thankfulness. How we here are blessed, as mothers, as individuals and as a nation. Yet how carelessly do we and others about us treat this sacred heritage. We are indeed blessed among mothers to be able to raise our daughters in this country, which is free of "curtains and isms".

As I finished my solitary breakfast, the panic of placing my baby into the hands of society to experience some of the hard knocks of the world, left

me. We, the combination of parents, school, and democracy have laid the foundation of her life security in the fact that sacred things must be kept sacred, and that first things must always come first. Surely, with this to guide her and God to help her I need feel no apprehension. Rather than panic I now felt humble, thankful and proud to be sending a potential woman into the world, who in her turn will do her part to spread and uphold all things which could make this world "a thing of beauty, and a joy forever".

Milk drinkers

LAST year, Canadians were the fifth heaviest consumers of milk and milk products in the world, only to be outdone by Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and Australia. Ireland's per capita use of milk for all purposes was 1382 pounds, New Zealand 1349, Sweden 1234, Australia 1056 and Canada 1033, according to Dairy Farmers of Canada. The United States was the 13th on the list with a total milk use of 682 pounds per capita, and the Netherlands, another dairy country, had a per capita consumption of only 580 pounds. In fluid milk consumption Sweden ranked first with 513 pounds and was followed by Norway with 486 pounds, New Zealand with 482 pounds, Switzerland 478, Canada 406, Denmark 369, Ireland 368, United States 350, United Kingdom 344, Australia 306.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
TODAY!

News in reverse

Some 3,440,000 couples will stay more or less happily married during the year.

On the average, there are 5,500,000 people working to bring home the bacon.

The Department of National Revenue will find that 3,000,000 income tax returns for the year 1954 will be filed correctly.

Last year Canadian airlines safely carried passengers more than 1,000,-

000,000 miles.

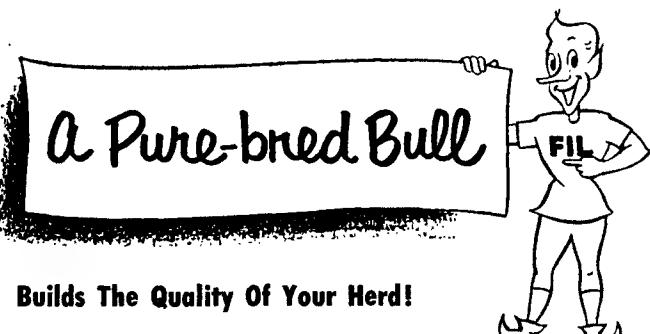
The Canadian railroads safely carried passengers about 1,700,000,000 miles last year.

About 840,000,000 acres of forest land will not be set on fire by careless smokers and picnic-goers this year.

Probably 3,400,000 motor vehicles will not be involved in fatal accidents.

More than 4,700,000 children under 15 will not lose their lives in a fire.

And more than 2,400,000 youth and teen-agers will not be involved with the police courts.



Builds The Quality Of Your Herd!

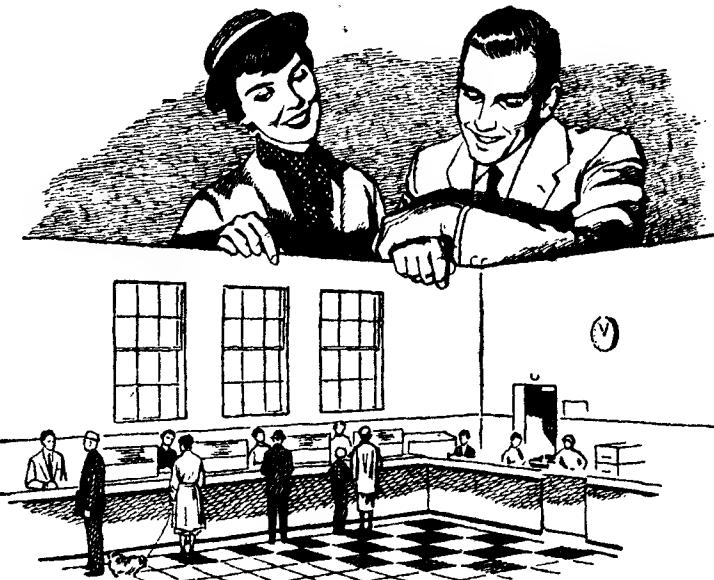
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Only in a branch of a chartered bank are all these and many other convenient banking services provided under one roof. A visit to the bank is the way to handle *all* your banking needs—simply, safely, easily.

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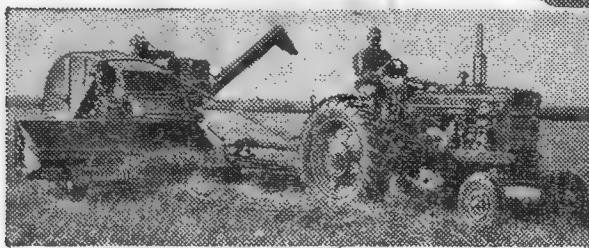
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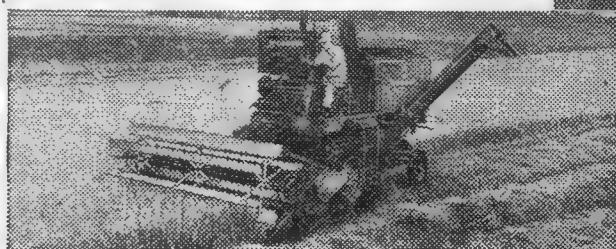
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3 MODELS - 6 SIZES NOW CHOOSE A NEW **McCORMICK** COMBINE THAT FITS YOUR NEEDS EXACTLY

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saving, time-saving, labor-saving advantages of a McCormick, tailored to your needs. No matter which one you choose, you'll get McCormick 3-point separation and exclusive DOUBLE-SHAKE cleaning that saves the last 10 percent—the most profitable 10 percent of your crop!

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Frontiersman, Pioneer, Gentleman



"Kootenai" Brown.

Kootenai Brown — — pioneer of the west

By JOHN F. MOORE

WHILE most pioneers and explorers came from the East by way of the great rivers and plains, "Kootenai Brown" came out of the West. In 1865 he was fleeing down the South Kootenay Pass. Being pursued by a band of hostile Indians—he was in a hurry. He never really stopped until he was 800 miles eastward across the plains, at Fort Garry.

But the Kootenay country (the Indian word means land of many waters) was in his blood. He did stop long enough on the Great Divide to make a vow that he would be back here to live, providing he could shake the redskins off.

He was among the first white men to cross the broad prairies by pack horse. This whole extensive plain from the Rockies to Ontario, was then known as Northwest Territory. In frontiersman's garb with elaborate beadwork, he arrived in Fort Garry, where he met a travelling photographer from St. Paul. He had his picture taken—the first portrait made in what is now Winnipeg.

Three years later the Rockies again came in sight, and he was on his way to trade with the Kootenay Indians. This time he was not alone. He had a wife—a beautiful French half-breed girl.

John George Brown was born in

England in 1839. Educated at Oxford, and for a time an army officer in India, he claimed a family connection through Queen Victoria. In his travels he came up from San Francisco in 1862. While he led a gay and adventurous life, folklore may have added to his vocation.

He was a sailor, jailer, prospector, rancher, dispatch rider, buffalo hunter, and game warden. He did travel the early Cariboo Trail, prospected the rugged mountain ranges of B.C. Down in the southern interior he earned the name of "Kootenai Brown" for his trading among the Kootenai Indians. He became an expert linguist in their tongue.

In Waterton Park

In '74 he was down in the extreme south-west corner of Northwest Territory. With Fred Kanouse of southern Alberta fame, he built a fort to trade with the Kootenays. They established themselves on the Dardanelles between the Upper and Lower Waterton Lakes, now Waterton National Park.

North-West Mounted Police records mention this as Fort Warren, a few miles from the Montana border. Most historians agree that Fort Warren and Kootenai Post were the one and same. However, Indians later laid siege to it and though repulsed, a dynamite blast wrecked it.

Kootenai's lovely wife didn't enjoy the Waterton site for long. She died at the fort soon after it was built. No one knows how much later a party of Crees from Saskatchewan, after visiting relatives at Babb, Montana, arrived at Kootenai's Post. But Kootenai was so fascinated by a pretty young Cree maiden in the party—

that he traded five cayuses on the tender from 1910-14. At the town-spot for her. But he also had a reputation for shrewdness on the frontier. He indulged the Indians in a little firewater, planned a day of pony races—and won back all five cayuses.

The maiden's name was Chee-Nee-Pay-Tha-Quo-Ka-Soon, "Flash of Blue Lightning" and was for many years a good wife to Kootenai. He called her Nitchimouse which means just that, but everyone else had to call her Mrs. Brown. He kept her dressed in colorful silks and gave her many gifts of jewelry. She was the envy of all the other Indian girls, and with Kootenai her life was one of romance and adventure.

First Oil Discoveries

The first discovery of oil in the West is associated with Kootenai. In 1876 he acted as guide for Dr. Dawson of the Geological Survey through the mountains. Dawson asked him if he had ever come across indications of crude oil. Kootenai said he wouldn't know. Dawson mixed together a bottle of grease and kerosene and told him if he ever smelt anything similar, to let him know. Later Kootenai set the bottle on a shelf and forgot about it.

The Stoney Indians often visited the Fort to trade. One day Kootenai had them smell the mixture. "Now if you ever see anything like that on the ground, come and tell me," he said. Then he was off to guide a hunting party into the mountains.

A Stoney Indian soon caught up with him and told him he had found a pool of it on Cameron Creek. Kootenai staked his claim, then went on trading and buying furs again.

Cameron Creek cuts through rugged terrain cascading down into Waterton Lakes. Early geologists decided the formation for oil was so unlikely, they didn't go within miles of it. Kootenai had Bill Aldridge, said to be a former Texas oilman, working for him. Down in the hay meadow it was a hot day and the machine was dry. Bill told Kootenai he would have to ride out to Pincher Creek for oil. Kootenai got the bottle off the shelf and said, "Maybe this will do."

Aldridge drew a long whiff, and yelled, "Where did you get this stuff?"

Kootenai explained and Bill jumped off the mower. "So long, Kootenai! This hayin' is your job now!"

Aldridge went up to the pool and built a shack. For several years he made a lucrative living, refining it with gunny sacks and selling it to the ranchers. Out at Cardston and through what is now southern Alberta he sold it as well for medicine, throat garge and pneumonia cure.

Early Oil Activity

Soon the Rocky Mountain Development Company was organized. After much road construction they moved in in 1901 and started drilling. Within a year they struck oil at 1,010 feet, and it flowed 300 barrels of crude a day. Oil City began with a boom in a land that 4 years later would be the Province of Alberta.

Kootenai was said to be having breakfast one morning when one of the drilling crew dashed up all excited. "We've struck it!" Kootenai finished his breakfast then rode out to see the gusher. The oil was coming up in bursts. "Whoosh! Whoosh!" to the top of the derrick. Kootenai got ready to dash to Pincher Creek for fame and fortune. He was hardly on his way when a rider overtook him. The gusher had ceased.

But Kootenai as Indian trader and the first white settler, was not done. When Waterton National Park was formed, he became its first Superin-

intendent in now Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, a cairn was unveiled in 1936. In memory of John George "Kootenai" Brown Frontiersman, Pioneer, Gentleman . . .

Final Resting Place

Not far away Chief Mountain towers up, landmark for many prairie miles eastward. It is the legendary home of the spirit of the Great West Wind, and at its foot is the final resting place of Kootenai and his two wives. Chee-Nee-Pay-Tha-Quo-Ka-Soon, his Cree wife, had always been his Nitchimouse, loving him dearly. And on that July day in 1916 when he knew he was leaving, he told her he might return as an eagle.

A few years later the first airplane landed near Waterton. Mrs. Brown fascinated, watched the great bird gliding down. She dashed across the field to where it landed, calling his name. Stroking it, she kept murmuring, "Kootenai — Kootenai —." Early settlers tell us she remained by the plane all night.

Canadian Farmers 1954 cash income

CANADA'S farm cash income in 1954 is estimated by the federal bureau of statistics at \$2,377,800,000, as compared with \$2,776,000,000 in 1953.

The 14.3 per cent reduction was due mainly to the decrease in grain marketing, and principally wheat, in the prairie provinces. Wheat sales brought \$645 million in 1953 and \$322 millions in 1954.

Returns from livestock marketing in the prairie provinces in 1954 totalled \$316,698,000, as compared with \$293,673,000 in 1953. Livestock sales in British Columbia in 1954 totalled close to \$30,000,000, as compared with \$25,000,000 in the previous year.

The following table prepared by the federal bureau of statistics, gives complete information:

Farm Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Provinces, 1952-54.

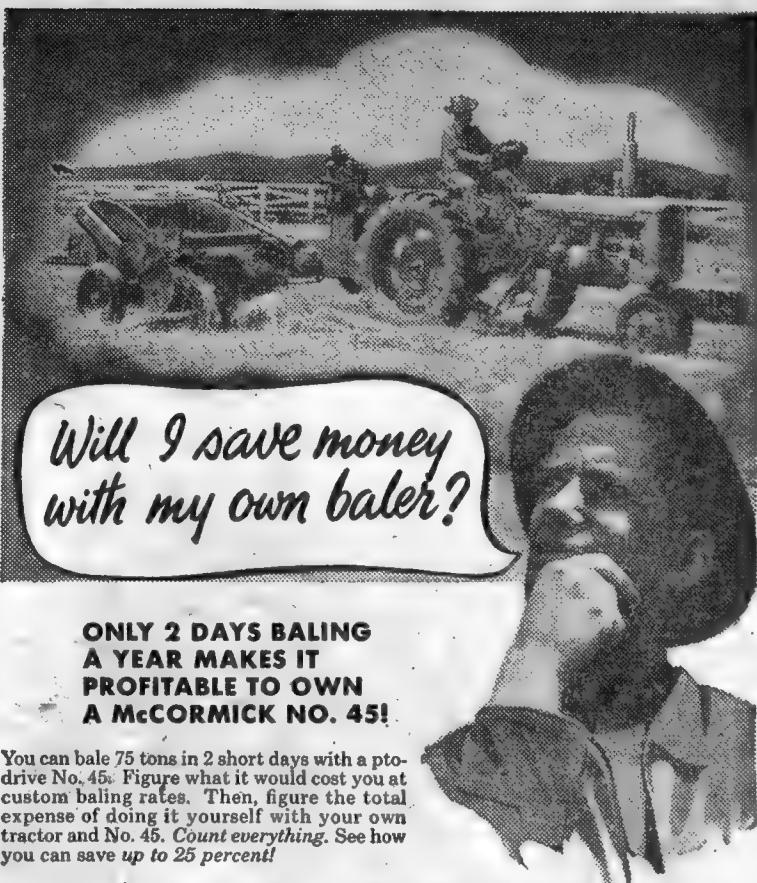
— million dollars —

	1954 (Pre- liminary)	1953 (Re- vised)	1952 (Re- vised)
P.E.I.	24.0	22.8	32.0
Nova Scotia	43.0	41.3	40.2
New Brunswick	48.4	46.1	53.4
Quebec	408.0	393.3	417.4
Ontario	704.5	718.9	736.9
Manitoba	186.5	220.0	249.6
Saskatchewan	472.3	742.2	710.7
Alberta	385.7	486.5	505.1
B.C.	105.4	104.9	104.0
Canada	2,377.8	2,776.0	2,849.3

Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, says that egg producers in this country will be provided with a floor price of 38 cents a dozen for Grade A Large on a wholesale basis at point of storage.

World wheat production in 1952, estimated at 7,240 million bushels, is 760 million bushels larger than in 1951.

Giving the dairy cow all the good quality alfalfa hay she will eat will increase milk production.



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A YEAR MAKES IT
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McCORMICK 2 SIZES - 6 MODELS

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Twine Tie

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McCORMICK No. 55 ENGINE DRIVE

Twine Tie

McCORMICK No. 55 ENGINE DRIVE

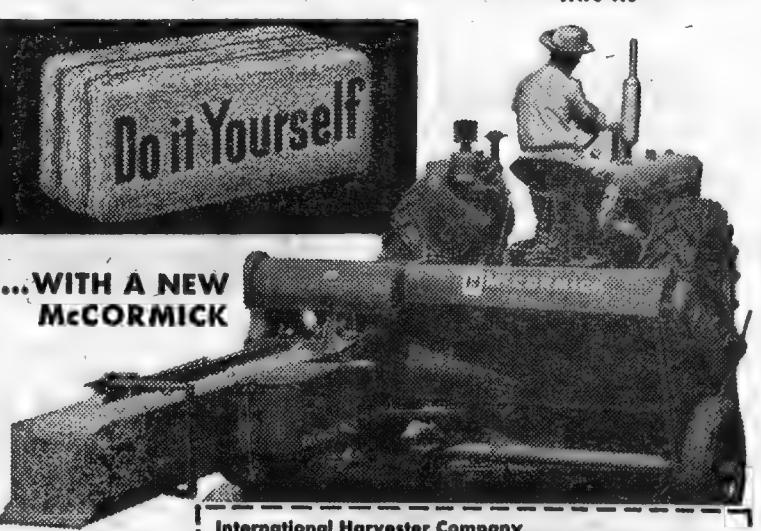
Wire Tie

McCORMICK No. 55 POWER DRIVE

Twine Tie

McCORMICK No. 55 POWER DRIVE

Wire Tie



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My IH Dealer is.....	



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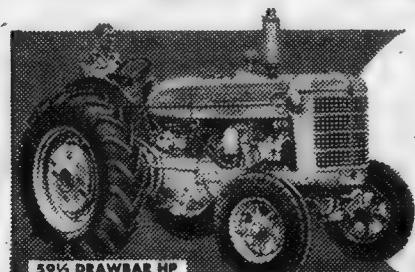
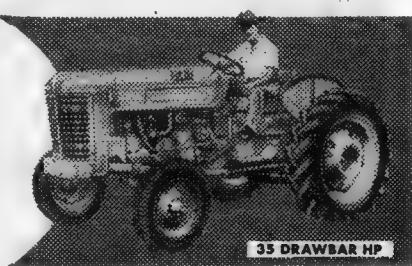
Mighty ALL-NEW International W 400

Here's BIG power combined with operating comfort and convenience never before available in a tractor designed for heavy field work. 45 drawbar—51 belt horsepower. Exclusive IH Torque Amplifier.

fier drive. Completely independent pto. Power steering. Hydra-Touch remote control. Only the International W400 in its field offers all these aids and many more to help you do more work in a day, easier than ever before.

The new low-profile International **300 UTILITY**

Exclusive IH Fast-Hitch—Exclusive IH Torque Amplifier drive—IH completely independent pto—Exclusive Hydra-Touch hydraulic implement control—Years-ahead IH styling—low-profile design. Check the International 300 Utility point-by-point—see why it will lead its field.



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International Harvester

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A robin called Cheep is now feeding cheepers

By KERRY WOOD

YOUNG robins are now squawking on every lawn and our friend Cheep is feeding his share of the speckle-bellies. Cheep came to us just one year ago. Some cruel boys had yanked down a robin nest, killed three of the half-naked fledglings and put one lone survivor in a pants pocket. Fortunately, an older girl saw this episode and rushed out to rescue the half suffocated baby robin from the boy. Then the girl brought the sick looking little bird to us. The robin squawked a feeble "Cheep" and thus named himself.

We installed Cheep on our screened sleeping porch and the family took on the job of feeding him. This is a tremendous undertaking, since bird-parents feed their offspring something like 350 times a day. We tried to schedule feedings to be no more than ten minutes apart, closer together if all members of our family were at home to help. Feeding started at 4 a.m., when Cheep woke at dawn and started cheeping. A few earthworms were kept in cans on the porch, so that a sleepy man like myself wouldn't have to go dig crawlers at such an hour.

Cheep was not over the semi-naked state of a nestling and thus totally unable to feed himself. A worm placed on the floor in front of him meant nothing at all as a food item. That worm had to be chopped into fragments and tweezers used to jam the fragments far down Cheep's throat. Then he gulped and looked happy. He took one small worm at a feeding at first, but this soon increased to two and sometimes four worms at a meal. One cold day when Cheep was extra hungry, he devoured 210 worms in an 18-hour period. In fact, worms became scarce in the digable part of our garden as result of Cheep's hunger, whereupon a kind-hearted farmer came to our aid by bringing us a box of worms he'd dug from his yard.

We varied the fare, too. We fed Cheep fragments of raw hamburger, morsels of lean meat and bacon, bread dipped in milk, and occasionally soft, well-soaked currants and raisins. Anytime we found a fly or beetle or ant it went down Cheep's gullet. We kept trying to coax him to pick up food but he was still too young. If the food seemed dry we added a little water or milk by means of an eye-dropper. Cheep thrived on our administrations. He'd run towards us, gaping his beak and cheeping loudly for food, then chirp softly when he was satisfied. He liked company, and seemed to enjoy the gentle caresses given him by Rondo, Heather and young Greg.

By the second week Cheep was well feathered and able to fly from porch floor to table top to be fed. At this stage we took him outdoors two or three times daily and set him down on the lawn. Once an adult robin came along and beat up poor Cheep before we could rescue our bird. Probably the adult robin noticed that the youngster wasn't behaving according to the regular pattern of robin life and thought a wallop would help Cheep's education. Perhaps it did, but for a few days it completely destroyed his faith in robinkind!

At first he'd merely sit on the lawn or in the shade of a tree, looking around with great interest but making no effort to scrounge for food. Once we hoped that a busy mother robin, feeding a family the same size as Cheep, might adopt him. But she

fed her own and ignored Cheep. So we had to take him back to the sleeping porch and go on feeding him. We persisted with the outdoor excursions and on the fourth day, Heather jubilantly reported that Cheep had been pecking at the ground and she thought he'd captured an ant. This was progress!

The family wanted a short holiday in Banff as soon as school was out but we couldn't leave Cheep. He wasn't able to fend for himself hence the holiday was put off two days, and finally, ten days. By that time Cheep was getting pretty good at foraging, he could fly as well as any adult robin, and had demonstrated a wary fear of cats and dogs. We loaded him full of hamburger one early morning, wished him a worried farewell, and left him perched high on the maple tree with lots of bread and hamburger sprinkled all over the feeding shelves nearby. Then we went on our holiday.

Four evenings later we returned home. We hadn't been in the yard one minute before Cheep came flying close to greet us and opened his beak for food. The children were delighted he hadn't forgotten us. Cheep was equally delighted to have us home again. Mind you, we made no effort to keep him a pet, as we all believe that a wild bird is much happier living as a wild bird. But Cheep insisted on coming to the kitchen door at half-hour intervals and calling for food.

This went on for another week, when we had visitors. Cheep did not trust strangers. While the visitors were staying with us Cheep became noticeably wilder. Around this time he stopped taking food from our fingers, but he stayed in the garden area and whistled whenever we appeared. He stayed in our yard until the end of October. One raw and snowy morning Cheep did not answer our whistles and we knew he'd flown south.

A plump and handsome looking robin came back to our yard first thing this spring and whistled a greeting when we whistled at him.

No doubt about it, it was our friend Cheep! He went straight to the feeding shelf and flew to his familiar perches around the yard, whistling a response to us whenever we whistled at him. We felt sorry for Cheep during the spring snow storms, and kept the feeding shelves full of bread and meat scraps to help him through the cold weather. He continued to look plump and sassy and well able to take care of himself.

Two weeks later when the female robins came back from the southland, Cheep had a home territory staked out close to our house. His mate nested on a robin shelf placed under the house eaves, and Cheep serenaded us with lovely robin warbles at dawn and evening. As this is being written Cheep and his mate are feeding the newly hatched fledglings. By the time this article appears in print Cheep's family will be squawking on the lawn and Cheep will be delving for worms to feed the speckle-bellies. He's a wonderful bird and our family hopes that Cheep's youngsters inherit many of his grand qualities.

At least 15,425,000 Canadians have not been frightened by seeing flying saucers, piloted by little green men, hurtle through the air.

Western dairying from a lowly beginning

By GRANT MACEWAN

Calgary's first dairyman, so we are told, was Charlie Jackson who drove a pair of oxen from Brandon to the Foothills, just ahead of the railroad. Cows roamed the streets of the frontier town but still not every family had one and Jackson sensed opportunity. He rounded up some additional cows from nearby ranches, mainly wearing the Cochrane Ranch brand, and called himself a dairyman.

But having rounded up the cows, Jackson's problems were only partly solved. The cattle had some of the qualities of prairie broncos and represented the touch of human hands, especially in their dairy departments. They did what any other worried bovine matron would do, — they refused to let their milk down until a compromise arrangement was worked out with their calves nursing on one side, and Dairymen Jackson struggling to recover some milk on the other. What milk was obtained in this way was peddled on the Calgary streets from a five-gallon can and sold at ten cents per dipperful, although nobody knew exactly how much a Jackson dipper held.

At that, Jackson's methods were not as primitive as those that might have been reported from some other western towns. At least Calgary never sold milk by "the bag". The Daily Free Press as published in Winnipeg eighty years ago reported that: "Milk is now brought in from the country and sold on the streets by the bag, ordinary grain bag." The West's first daily paper was anxious to avoid misrepresentation, however, and added thoughtfully: "It may be necessary to remind those who are not accustomed to this sort of thing, that the milk is previously frozen."

That Winnipeg milk retailer, if such he could be called, restricted his operations to the winter season and evidently his technique was to chop off a chunk of frozen milk of whatever size a customer wanted. Presumably, ten cents would buy a big chunk and five

cents, a small one. With no bottles to wash or break and no Milk Board to define the shape of the "chunks", operations were simple enough and perchance, satisfactory. And although the dairyman's sack, used at other times to carry feed for the horse, may have imparted bits of straw and related farm by-products to the frozen milk, the real terrors of bacteria and health inspectors had not been recognized and nobody was worried.

In no phase of western agriculture have the changes accompanying 50 or 75 years been more striking. In all dairy techniques it was the same. In the absence of refrigeration in those early years butter suffered the same indignities as milk. A ton and a quarter of butter was sent from Chilliwack in the Fraser Valley to the gold fields in the Cariboo in 1868. It was a 450-mile trip at ox-team speed and, as one might expect, the butter, on arrival, was hardly "Grade A." Reports stated that the butter spoiled the bear steaks fried in it but made a useful salve to be applied to sore shoulders developing under the horses' collars.

Dairy Landmarks

It was a landmark in western dairy history when Hon. Walter Clifford of Austin, Manitoba, brought a centrifugal cream separator to his province in 1885. So novel was the new machine, 70 years ago now, that the honorable members of the Manitoba Legislature took time out to drive from Winnipeg by horse and buggy to see the amazing thing in operation. Some of them conceded that it might have a future while others announced their intention to stay with the old creamer cans that had no mechanical parts except a tap to worry about.

At the time the legislators inspected the first cream separator, Western Canada had practically no specialized dairy cattle and it may be that all the pure-bred Holstein cattle in Western Canada were owned by one man, Archibald Wright of Winnipeg. This man Wright had a harness shop at

Portage and Main and some new land just west of the city and in 1881, seeking cattle that would give him "both milk and meat," he bought the Holstein heifer Agnes Jane and bull Selkirk from George E. Brown of Aurora, Illinois. They were probably the first pure-bred cattle of the breed that now ranks highest in numbers in Canada. Eastern authorities have been slow to admit it, but these two specimens were probably the first pure-bred Holsteins in all Canada.

By 1888, a few pure-bred dairy cattle were making their appearance in the section that is now Alberta. W. Black of Fort Macleod arrived back from the East with a strange assortment of breeds, one Shorthorn cow, one Devon bull and one Holstein heifer called Annie Dee. They were about the first bovine aristocrats where 10 years before, the buffalo were still numerous.

And from the Saskatchewan Herald of August 25, 1888, one may read that: "The Rev. Mr. Brick, a Church of England missionary, recently started from Toronto to Peace River, taking with him, mill machines, pure-blooded Durham bull, two Holstein heifers, an Ayrshire cow, pure-blooded Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs." One year later, according to the Calgary Tribune (of May 8, 1889), "Mr. Page arrived in town from Nova Scotia with 17 head of pure-bred Holstein cows and heifers."

Cowboys and Dairying

It is difficult to write the story of dairying at that early period without some reference to the entertaining effort of the dynamic little Englishman, Sir John Lister Kaye who sought to do everything on a grand scale. In 1887, he formed the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company and obtained ten blocks of land, each of 10,000 acres, along the new main line of the C.P.R. Sir John's enthusiasm knew no limits. His company would produce wheat, cattle, sheep and anything else for which there might be a market. He bought 5,000 cattle from the Powder River Ranch Company and 10,000 sheep. The cattle carried the "76" brand and thereafter, Sir John's ranch enterprise was best known as "The 76".

But ambitious Sir John was to obtain much of his experience on the western soil at a high price. Wheat proved to be disappointing in spite of Sir John's decision to irrigate it by means of watering carts. He decided to enter the fields of dairying and meat retailing. Story has it that Sir John's directors, approving his recommendation, ordered the ranch cowboys to begin milking the range cows. Such an order was not likely to be any more popular with the cowboys than with the ranch cows that were just a couple of generations removed from the Texas Longhorn stock.

Sir John built a creamery in 1889

and offered a silver trophy to the ranch manager who had the largest number of cows being milked by October of that year. He expected the plant would be receiving the cream from at least 500 of his own cows.

But he had overestimated both range cows and cowboys, and the project was a failure unless as an experiment it offered lessons to others who might be guided away from such mistakes.

But ideas about dairying were beginning to change. Such enterprise was being seen more and more as a specialized branch of agriculture. Western fairs were offering better prizes for dairy products and at some of the shows, Portage La Prairie for example, the classes for crocks of dairy butter were the most keenly contested of all. It was generally supposed that if a young woman who

won that competition was not already married she could practically choose her own homestead home in the country around.

The Cheese Industry

For some of the early years, commercial interests found cheese to be more attractive than butter. Two cheese factories started in Manitoba in 1882 were the first plants in the West, and in 1888, a cheese factory was started at Springbank, west of Calgary. The latter was the first in the Territories. And when dairymen heard about the huge cheese made at Perth, Ontario, and exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, they felt the urge to demonstrate what they could do. One result was a cheese weighing one thousand pounds, made at the cheese factory at Innisfail and exhibited at the Territorial Exhibition at Regina in the summer of 1895. It wasn't as big as the famous Ontario cheese shown at the World's Fair but the western dairymen said it was better.

By 1905, when the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, dairy production was beginning to conform to a recognizable pattern but output was still small owing to the competition created by wheat growing. More interest, however, was being taken in methods, sanitation and ultimate quality. And gradually, if not phenomenally, production increased.

The province of Alberta, in 1906, with 42 creameries and seven cheese factories, produced roughly two million pounds of creamery butter and a hundred thousand pounds of cheese. In 1953, the same province had 89 creameries and 10 cheese factories and turned out about 30 million pounds of butter and close to three million pounds of cheese. Production to meet the rapidly expanding demand for fluid milk became increasingly important.

Alberta's total value of dairy production in 1953, was \$37,864,000, which was a far cry from the dairy business that Charlie Jackson knew when he sold hard-earned milk from ranch cows on the streets of Calgary.

Dairy production in relation to other phases of agriculture in Mid-Western Canada may seem small but it is important. A breakdown of cash income from the sale of farm products in Alberta for the year 1953, shows that 5.8 per cent of the income came from dairy products while 59.0 per cent came from field crops, 28.7 per cent from livestock, 4.2 per cent from poultry, 0.1 per cent from honey, 0.1 per cent from wool, 0.5 per cent from fur farming and 1.5 per cent from miscellaneous products.

Rhubarb came to us from Europe. Originally it lived in Asia and for many centuries the Chinese have used the roots of a larger, coarser rhubarb for medicine. Rhubarb also has been known by the name of pie plant, presumably because of its deliciousness in pies. The young colorful stalks of rhubarb are apt to be more tender and juicy and have a better flavor than the late ones. And as the rhubarb season is quite short, two months at the most, the home economists suggest you freeze or can it early in the season.

* * *

Jake Schultz, chairman of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, is reported to have said there is a likelihood of that organization amalgamating with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Dr. H. H. Hannam, head of the Canadian Federation, commented that there always will be room in the Federation for any bona-fide farmer, including those belonging to the Farmers' Unions.

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This is the latest in a long series of excellent production records made by Sadie which give her a lifetime total on official test of 171,574 lbs. milk containing 5,973 lbs. fat average test 3.48% butterfat.

Conserve the soil

G.T.A. Digest U.S.A.

HOW much food can we grow on an acre of ground? That question will be of top importance to American consumers within a few short decades.

Population experts point out that we will have more than 200 million people in the United States by 1975. That's 40 million more hungry consumers than we have today. All will want food — good food and plenty of it.

We are dependent upon the acres already under cultivation to feed these multitudes. There is little or no new land to be broken to the plow.

The great importance of soil culture is being highlighted in the State of Minnesota by the University of Minnesota's Department of Soils.

Dr. W. P. Martin, head of this department, recently told the state legislature that a new soils building, with equipment, laboratories, greenhouses, classrooms and offices is badly needed.

As Dr. Martin points out, "If we are to produce the food and fiber needed by a greatly expanding population, it is necessary for us to conserve and improve our soils."

1900 was \$1,179 million. Losses or write-offs during this period have been relatively small.

THE Credit Union was launched in Canada in the year 1900 by Alphonse Desjardins, then a parliamentary reporter, who was shocked by revelations in the House of Commons about loan sharks. He set out to teach ordinary people how to be their own bankers.

Desjardins made an intensive study of the European co-operative movement and from it evolved the credit union movement as it exists in North America today. The first credit union group on the continent was started by Desjardins at Levis, Quebec. The poverty of the people made them a ready prey for avaricious money-lenders. By buying a share of stock in the credit union and depositing as little as 10c a week, the members earned 2 per cent on their money and were eligible for loans, at interest from 5 to 6 per cent.

From such small beginning the extensive credit union movement has grown until it is a mighty power in the money world today. Assets run into the hundreds of millions and members may obtain loans at a reasonable rate.

Wheat Pool appointment



Edwin A. Patching has been appointed superintendent of publicity for the Alberta Wheat Pool, according to an announcement made by A. T. Baker, general manager. Mr. Patching has been an employee of the Alberta Pool for eight years, seven of which were spent as assistant superintendent in the publicity department. "Ed." Patching is a native of Lethbridge and obtained his early schooling at Stirling, where his father was a prominent farmer, at Lethbridge Collegiate Institute before going to the Olds School of Agriculture, and at the University of Alberta, from whence he graduated with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture.

A credit union is a co-operative savings and loan association with a stated common bond of membership. Funds are accumulated from savings of members in the form of shares and deposits and, from these funds, loans are made to members only for provident and productive purposes. Total shares held by credit union members in Canada in 1953 amounted to \$133.3 million and total deposits were \$323.8 million. These two items along with guarantee funds, reserves and other liabilities made up the total liabilities of \$492.4 million. From these accumulations of funds, credit unions loaned to their members in 1953 a total of \$204,863,000. The accumulated total of loans made since the first credit union was established in

1900 was \$1,179 million. Losses or write-offs during this period have been relatively small.

ization with an ideal background of scientific training and practical farm experience.

Born in Manitoba, Mr. Thomson settled with his parents on the farm at Pense at an early age. He obtained a B.S.A. degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1919, specializing in animal husbandry. For the next thirteen years he divided his time between teaching responsibilities at the Universities of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and managing the expanding farm operation at home. In 1934 farming became his full-time occupation.

FOOD VALUES

To produce 100 pounds of human food: A steer requires 2,000 lbs. of grain. A hen requires 1,500 lbs. of grain. A hog requires 800 lbs. of grain. A dairy cow requires 500 lbs. of grain.

The farmer's share

CANADIAN people spend about three and a half billion dollars a year for food.

Out of every dollar spent for bread the wheat producer gets fifteen per cent.

Out of every dollar spent for beef the producer gets sixty-eight cents.

Out of every dollar spent for eggs the producer gets seventy-six cents.

Out of every dollar spent for fluid milk the producer gets fifty-one cents.

Out of every dollar spent for creamy butter the producer gets seventy-two cents.

Out of every dollar spent for cheese the producer gets thirty-four cents.

These figures show clearly that the cost of processing and distribution is an important factor in the cost of food to the consumer.



FARM OPERATING EXPENSES?

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FRIDAY	FRIDAY
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GENERAL GATE ADMISSION 25¢	
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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER	

Weeds on increase

COMPLETION of a two-year study on weed problems by the Manitoba Weeds Commission indicates that weeds are still on the increase on more than 50% of the farms in the area surveyed. Some 321 farmers representing more than 1 2/3 million acres of land under cultivation, cooperated by returning questionnaires. Slightly less than one-half the farmers replied that they considered weeds a serious problem on their farm. To the question "Have weeds increased the last several years?" 163 of the questionnaires reported "yes".

Troublesome weeds were listed in order of seriousness as follows: Wild Oats, Wild Mustard, Quack Grass, Canada Thistle, and Perennial Sow Thistle.

While 53% of the farmers rated Wild Oats the most troublesome and difficult weed to control, the occasional farmer stated that this weed was less serious on his farm than it was a few years ago.

To the all-important query as to how Wild Oats were being controlled, more than 75% of those replying depended upon late fall cultivation with seeding delayed to destroy one or two growths of the weed and then seeding to barley.

A considerable number stated that the previous year's summerfallow was being handled in the same way if it was host to Wild Oats.

The occasional farmer was finding fall rye helpful and a few stressed the need for mowing a polluted crop for feed rather than allowing the wild oat seed to ripen and shed. The number using grass-legume mixtures for wild oat control was "regrettably few", stated H. E. Wood, Chairman of the Manitoba Weeds Commission.

A question relating to the seriousness of specific weeds drew replies as follows: Canada Thistle, rated serious by 28%; Wild Buckwheat, 21%; Hemp Nettle, reported by only nine farmers.

Final wheat payment

THE final payment on wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the 1953-54 crop year totalled \$25,410,407, or an average of 6.38 cents a bushel.

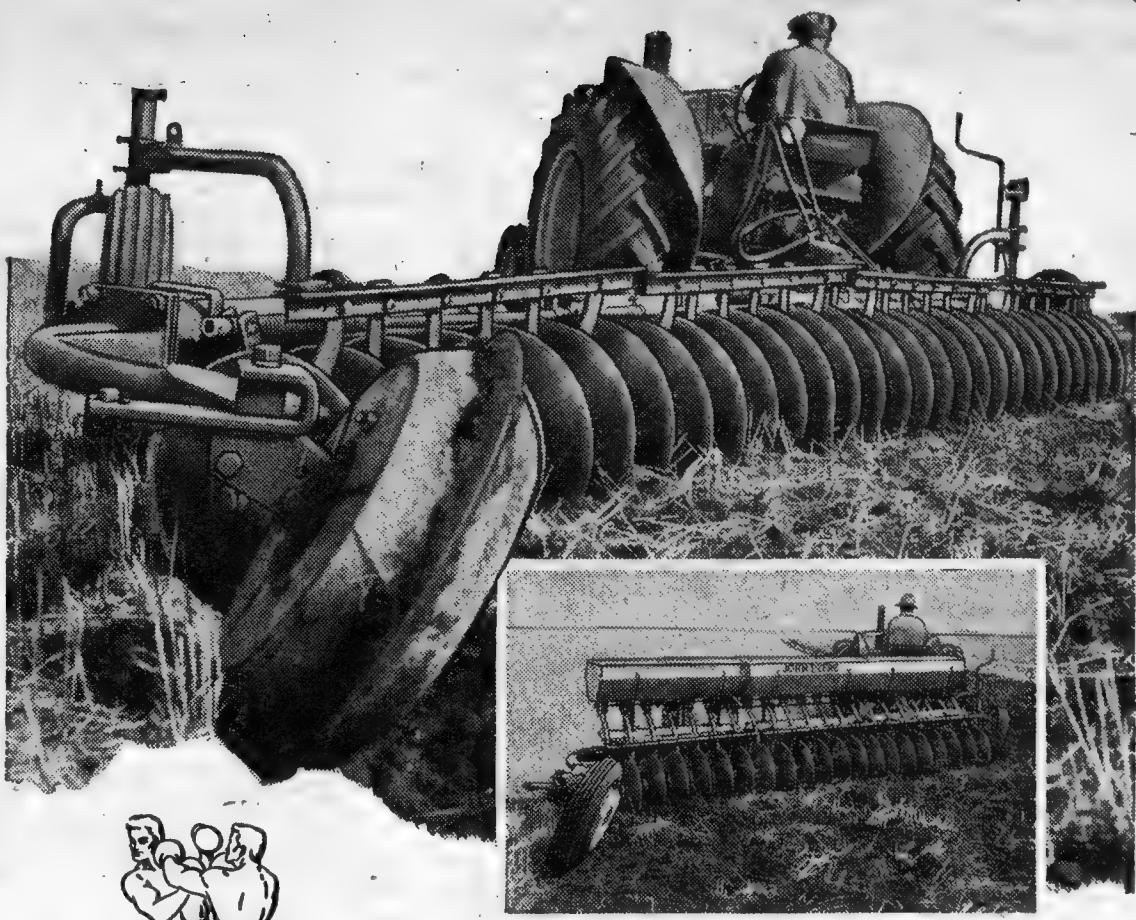
The payment is small compared with recent years' final. But competition for market outlets has been intense and the world wheat surplus is of immense size.

Total price at the country elevator for the main grades before P.F.A.A. deductions, freight, handling charges, etc., is as follows:

Grade	Initial Payment	Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total
1 Nor.	140	10	6.262	156.262
2 Nor.	137	10	4.771	151.771
3 Nor.	134	10	4.333	148.333
4 Nor.	126	10	8.382	144.382
No. 5 Wheat	112	10	10.715	132.715
No. 6 Wheat	106	10	13.303	129.303
Feed...	100	10	16.459	126.459

Total returns on wheat deliveries in the 1953-54 crop year were substantially below those of any year since the end of World War II. By years, total payment for 1 Northern wheat in the post-war period has been as follows:

1952-53, 181.6 cents per bushel; 1951-52, 183.3; 1950-51, 185.4; 1945-46 to 1949-50 inclusive, 183.3.



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There's no gouging or ridging with a John Deere Surflex, because the flexibility is controlled. Spring-loaded gang connectors supply the smooth "counter-punch" that levels out humps and hollows, making the combining job easier.

Equipped with a famous John Deere-Van Brunt seeding attachment, a Surflex drills grain accurately at uniform depth—covers the seed completely. You'll find once-over

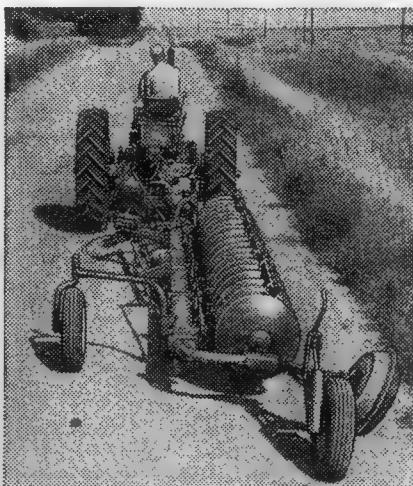
seedbed preparation and planting with a John Deere Surflex Tiller-Seeder is a time-saving, money-saving, yield-boosting operation.

The John Deere Surflex offers many other outstanding features. Anti-friction bearings for light draft . . . simple adjustments . . . easy handling . . . and rugged, heavy-duty construction.

There's a type and size for every farm. The No. 1100 Series Surflex works at depths of 2 to 5 inches, and is built in 8-, 12-, 16-, and 20-foot sizes, as a tiller or a tiller-seeder.

The No. 2200 Series works as deep as nine inches, depending on tractor power and field conditions. It's built in 7-, 10-1/2-, and 14-foot sizes, as a tiller only.

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Shown at the left is the 14-Foot John Deere No. 2200 Deep-Working Surflex Tiller in transport. Any size Surflex can be swung around like this for convenient movement on roads. The rubber-tired transport wheel is also available for the No. 1100 Series Surflex.

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Rainmaking ineffective

THE meteorological division of the federal government has been conducting tests to ascertain the value of cloud seeding for the purpose of creating rainfall. The results of the tests were that seeding clouds with silver iodide actually decreased rainfall.

The report written by Dr. Warren Godson, head of the division's research department, concludes that "the tests provide what seems to be conclusive evidence that cloud seeding of the type performed, using ground based generators emitting silver iodide particles, does not increase rainfall from the type of storms which provide most of the rain on the prairies during May, June and July."

The tests were carried out in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The results of the cloud seeding were computed by comparing rainfall within a seeded area with rainfall in a nearby unseeded area.

An official summary of the report stated that the most likely effect of cloud seeding was a reduction of 14.1 per cent in rainfall.

The normal relationship between rainfall in the seeded and unseeded areas was established through 30-year period records in Saskatchewan and 40-year records in Manitoba.

The United States is likely to have a wheat crop of 830,000,000 bushels this year, down 140,000,000 bushels from last year's production of around 970,000,000 bushels. The ten-year average production of wheat in that country is 1,121,506,000.

For clean milk

MILK and cream cans are the containers on which the dairyman has to depend. Anything which destroys the fine flavor of the milk or cream is a menace to the dairyman's profits; the milk can may be one of the greatest of these menaces. If the can is not letter perfect the taste of the sweet milk is spoiled and the price lowered.

The gremlins of the milk can are many. The smallest bit of rust will taint a whole can of milk. One split seam will quickly fill with accumulated rot; it is impossible to clean a split seam. A few particles of dirt or rust can slice dollars and cents from the returns. The cans should never be used before being checked for general cleanliness.

Seamless shipping cans of non-rusting materials are one protection the dairyman has. The only other protection against the expensive gremlins of the milk can is the closest possible routine inspection.

Saskatchewan storms

THE two torrential storms which swept over Saskatchewan early in May wrought widespread havoc. The rivers, already high from the usual spring runoff, overflowed their banks and thousands of acres of farm land were inundated. The worst damage is likely to come from delayed seeding. Prof. J. B. Harrington, of the staff of the University of Saskatchewan, said the storms had dissipated any hope of a bumper crop. He considers May 7 as the ideal time for planting wheat.

Ancient Mule Power Combine



Photo courtesy Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Holt combine powered by 33 mules, operated by 5 men, the first link and V-belt type, vintage 1886.

Using 2,4-D on barley

BARLEY is slightly more susceptible to injury by 2,4-D than wheat. Spraying at suitable concentration to kill annual weeds in barley will probably not result in injury to the crop, the Brandon Experimental Farm reports. However, using a rate of chemical recommended for perennial weeds may result in reduced yield.

Spraying of barley should not be carried out until the expansion of the fourth leaf or when the crop is approximately six inches high. Treatment can then usually be made without harm until the plants have reached the early boot stage and again following flowering until maturity. If the majority of weeds in the crop are easily killed by 2,4-D, the amine rather than the ester formulation is recommended.

Butter statistics

Canadian production, 1954

Ibs. 316,600,000

Domestic consumption 296,600,000

For the first three months of 1955,

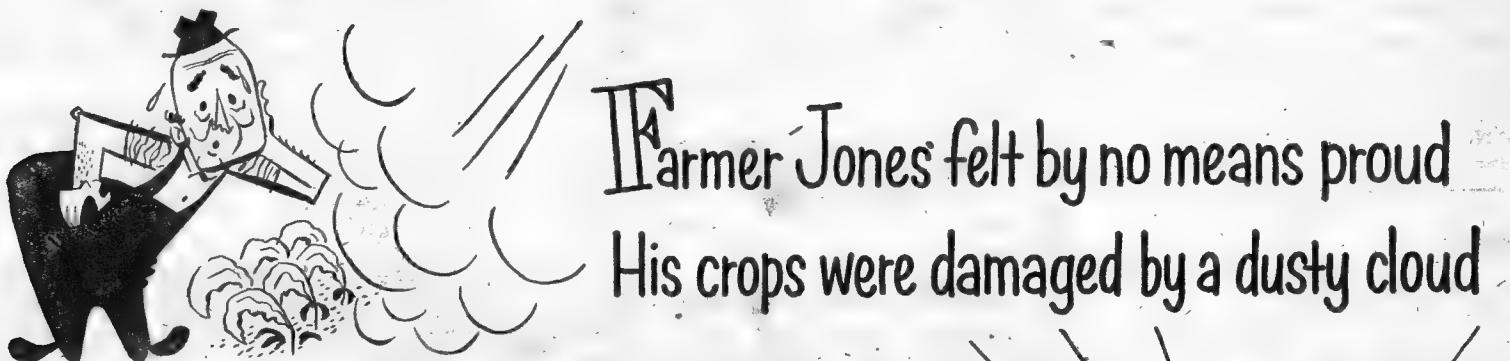
the figures were:

Production, lbs. 64,300,000

Consumption 66,500,000

A comparison of the first quarter of 1954 with the first quarter of 1955 shows that while production decreased 3 per cent, consumption rose 3 per cent.

Apples and root crops, such as potatoes, and celery and cabbage, need moist, cool conditions for storage. A basement room can be made to provide this kind of storage.



He's happier today—it's all part of the past

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KEEPS ROADS FREE OF DUST



Wild horse roundup

THE thousands of wild horses which have for many years ranged on Crown lands in the East Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia, are gradually disappearing. They denuded the range of forage required for cattle and wild game. The B.C. Forest Service Grazing Division started war on the wild horses nine years ago. Farmers' Institutes have joined in the exterminating effort. Horses not claimed by owners are sold for dog meat or meat for fur-bearing animals. The horses bring three cents a pound. Originally those engaged in rounding up the strays shot the unclaimed ones.

Use of fertilizer

A N eleven-page booklet is now being distributed by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration on the use of fertilizer in Manitoba.

The publication was prepared by R. A. Hedlin, Soils Department of the University of Manitoba; R. A. Wallace and J. M. Parker of the Soils and Crops Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Information includes kinds of fertilizer; to what and how it should be applied; recommended varieties and a map of soil zones.

Copies of the booklet are available from local agricultural representatives as well as from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Grow evergreens

NO farmstead shelterbelt system should be considered complete without the addition of spruce or pine, says R. H. Dunlop, of the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask. Evergreens add beauty and contrast at all times when properly arranged, and during the long dormant season their value can be appreciated to the full.

White spruce, Colorado spruce and Scotch pine have been highly recommended for general conditions in the prairie provinces. Jack pine, Native larch (tamarack) and Siberian larch also have many commendable features.

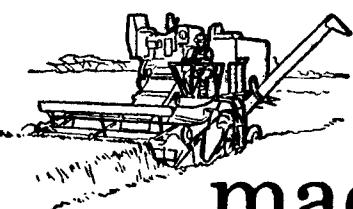
Mr. Dunlop says that evergreen varieties and species, as with all plants, vary in their response to soil type and available water. White and Colorado spruces are the recommended varieties for the heavier soils. They frequently show considerable reduction in vigor on the lighter submargin soils.

The pines on the other hand prefer the light sandy and loamy soils that readily absorb water and are easily penetrated by roots to a considerable depth. Such sites usually have the added advantage of a water table within the root zone. Larch or tamarack, in nature, also prefers the lighter soils.

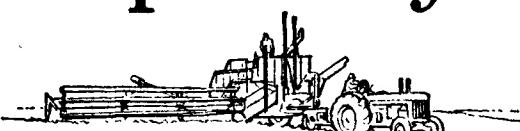
Good cultural practices, planning and management promoting maximum water efficiency, will overcome many of the natural unfavorable conditions and promote vigor and long life where survival would otherwise be impossible. Single or multiple rows of spruce or pine will provide a good all-season shelterbelt. At 4 and 8-foot spacings a complete canopy or ground cover will form in 6 to 10 years.

Spruce and Scotch pine have a known life span of 40 to 50 years over much of the prairie provinces. Height growth ranges from 8 to 12 inches per year over a 35-year period.

Now... a gasoline



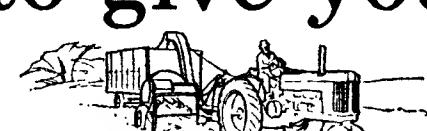
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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST



Reminiscences of pioneer days

By ANNIE JOHNSON

ON a dreary, bleak day in October, 1899, a mixed train-load of settlers with their families and settlers' effects drew to a weary halt beside the drab and dingy little station at Wetaskiwin, Alberta. The party included, among others, K. Berg and family, the Hoyme and E. Skjel families. Each family had a carload of horses, cattle and machinery which made up part of the train. Every so often the train must stop to permit the care of the stock, and the milk provided by the bosses made a

very welcome addition to the "camp" housekeeping of the group.

The journey from South Dakota in the U.S.A. had been a tiring one; it had lasted over a week. Some of the children had developed whooping cough and confinement in a railway coach for so long a time became very monotonous. When the train made its periodic stop the children scrambled down. If they wanted to get to the other side, they simply crawled under the train. It would have been disastrous had the train started up unexpectedly, but fortunately this did not happen.

The colonization literature had described Canada, and especially Alberta, as another Utopia, where the soil was rich with several inches of rich leaf mold; fuel was had just for the work of cutting. It (this was a big item, as there was no wood at all in the parts of the world they had just left). If you wanted meat all you did was step outside and bag a rabbit or partridge, you could pick berries (the high-bush cranberry) even when the snow was on the ground. The very first meal the group had in Alberta had this very berry made into pie and in spite of the pits and decided tartness, it was thought wonderful.

The day they disembarked Wetaskiwin did not look much like what the disheartened group had imagined Utopia to look like. The streets were so muddy one could hardly get across; the weather was cloudy and dismal. Kind friends met the group and loaded them into lumber wagons and took them to their own home which was about eight miles out into the country. T. R. Jevene took all of the three families mentioned to his commodious home where a delicious hot supper waited.

By the time Pipestone creek was reached it was pitch dark, there was no bridge. It was a terrifying moment, at least for the children, when the horses plunged into the swirling water which had a very frightening sound when rushing over the rocks. Mr. Kjorlin had most of the men on his wagon, so they crossed over first, then lighted matches on the other shore as a sort of beacon for the other drivers. There were sighs of relief when everyone was safely on the other side. There was a very steep hill to climb, but this, too, was negotiated without incident.

The Promised Land

Early the next morning everyone was eager to take a look at "the Promised Land". The sun still refused to shine, the weather was kind of drizzly, and the only thing that met the eye as far as one could see were half-burned tree stumps, and patches of snow here and there. A few tears of homesickness were shed that morning, especially by the young folk, and a vow was made that as soon as possible they were going back to the good old U.S.A. (not one of them did).

Father, who had the real pioneer spirit, had been up during the summer and had built a cabin in the woods, and soon the family were settled there. One would not even attempt to describe the feelings of a mother, who was not the pioneer type, what loneliness she must have endured, sitting in a little cabin in the woods with a flock of small children. After all, it was the mothers who carried the brunt of it all!

What these early settlers missed most of all was their place of worship. So, while their own dwellings were yet most primitive, and a far cry from the very fine homes that were eventually built by them, and while there still was no money in the country, these staunch folk decided to build a church. Logs were cut and made into lumber by a small lumber mill. An intensive drive was put on for donations of everything that could be used. The merchants and lumber yards in Wetaskiwin were harried relentlessly for gifts of nails, windows, shingles, etc., and the response was wonderful. All labor was lovingly donated and, after many a long day, a beautiful large church, complete with tall steeple and a bell to call them to worship, stood proudly in their midst. What an unforgettable day it was, when the people gathered for the first time in the church that

had cost them so much work and sacrifice!

Eventually a school house was built too, and then the children began their long solitary walk through tall timber with no roads to follow, carrying their lunch in little tin pails which were called "dinner pails". There must have been many terrifying moments for these little ones. One day "little sister", who could not have been more than eight years old, suddenly met a bear. She threw her lunch pail in the direction of the bear, and fled for home. Luckily the bear did not pursue her. It seems the bears were friendly as they had never been known to have attacked anyone. Perhaps because the abundance of wild fruit, they were never hungry. But one can hardly imagine the terror of a little child when confronted alone in the woods by a wild bear, especially if they had been told by some playmate "if you aren't good, the bear will get you". The three R's were acquired under real hardship in those days, yet "little sister" herself taught school in later years.

One day the dog barked frantically up a tree which was right in front of the kitchen door, when mother looked to see what was the matter she was amazed to see a bear. While mother and the dog watched the bear (father was away), brother, who was just a little fellow, ran over a mile through the woods (probably seeing a bear at every turn) to the nearest neighbor to come and shoot a bear right by the kitchen door, which was done.

Disaster hit. Most of all the horses that had been brought along died of swamp fever. A yearling colt was all that was left of father's five, and the colt nearly died too, but eventually it recovered somewhat but was slow and sluggish in all his movements. A team of oxen had to be purchased and one of them, "Spot", and a colt became great friends. "Spot" was lively and frisky, and he and Jim made a good pair of "buggy ponies". Father could make the trip to Wetaskiwin and back in one day (a distance of about 20 miles the round trip). Once when an older sister wanted to make the train at Millet, which was only four and a half miles away, brother acted as teamster, with "Spot" and "Jim" providing the locomotion. When we were only a quarter of a mile from the station, the train pulled in. Brother urged the animals into a gallop and we arrived just half a minute too late. Just as the panting animals stopped by the platform the train pulled out. People stared at our queer team but, worst of all, there were no more trains that day as there was only one train each way per day then; so there was nothing to do but to go home and make the trip again the next day. Transportation in those early days was a real problem. Roads consisted only of Indian trails, and in the wooded areas, there were not even Indian trails. Many thought themselves lucky if they owned a yoke of oxen. Others had only "shank's mare" for locomotion and often would walk 15 - 20 miles just to buy some tobacco or a little coffee or to mail a letter or again to bring the mail.

A friend told the following little story, and vouched for the authenticity of it, even giving the name of the person, which we will omit here. The said person found it imperative to send a letter but had not the two cents (which was the postage in those days) so he set out on foot to walk the more than fifteen miles to Wetaskiwin carrying a dozen eggs, which he hoped to sell, so as to get money for postage for his important letter. He was unable to find a buyer for the eggs so had to take them and his letter home again.

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This sounds fantastic in this day and age, but there was absolutely no money in the country. In order to raise a little cash some of the men-folk worked on the railway, as we were told, for the magnificent sum of one dollar per day, and found their own board and lodging. In order to get this work they must go a long way from home. When they wanted to get home once in a while to see if the family was still among the living, they would often walk 50 - 60 miles in order to save the few cents fare.

Indomitable Pioneer Spirit

One dear old lady who has long since gone to her rest told of some of their early experiences. Like the rest her family arrived with scarcely any funds, and settled on a quarter section of virgin land. If they were poor financially, they were rich in determination to build a home for themselves and their nine children. One marvels how the early settlers even managed to survive the first year or two. It was through the initiative and almost inhuman efforts of the wife that they succeeded. This family eventually built up a beautiful home. In the early days the father was working on the railway and the wife, with the help of the children, did the work on the farm, even to the plastering of the log cabin to keep out the winter's cold. When it became absolutely necessary to go for provisions this brave pioneer mother hitched up their team of oxen, and started out on the twenty-mile drive to Wetaskiwin, leaving all the little children to care for themselves. On one of these trips on a hot summer day the mosquitoes were terrific, and when the oxen were crossing one of the many sloughs that had to be crossed, they stopped in the middle and no coaxing or driving would make them budge. But Mrs. T. was not stumped she simply lay down in the wagon box and had a sleep when the oxen, after several hours, got the inspiration to move on, they started up of their own accord. We do not know at what time they reached town or how they got home, or when.

We recall the story of another pioneer mother, and of experiences of her family the first year or two. Their first shelter was poles put up teepee fashion, then covered with sod. When it rained, the roof leaked unmercifully, and bedding and everything else became soaked.

Food was the biggest problem. Rabbit was so much on the menu that at last no one could not even bear to think of rabbit. When the first crop of wheat was grown, it was ground in the coffee mill which made whole wheat flour; but there was no oven in which to bake it! After a time some of the most enterprising neighbors pooled their resources and managed to purchase a "grist mill" and then they had genuine whole wheat flour. Mrs. B. was the only woman in the neighborhood who possessed a bake oven and she kindly offered the use of it to the less fortunate, which was of course very gratefully accepted. Some carried their raised dough 2 or 3 miles to bake it in Mrs. B.'s oven.

The above mentioned mother went through all the vicissitudes and came through with flying colors. She raised a family of seven fine children, two of whom became ministers and two became members of the teaching profession. Hats off, to these brave, courageous and hard-working pioneer mothers!

Another mother told how their house was built into the hill side; the roof at the back was level with the ground, and was constructed of poles covered with sod. Snakes were often seen dangling from the ceiling. They

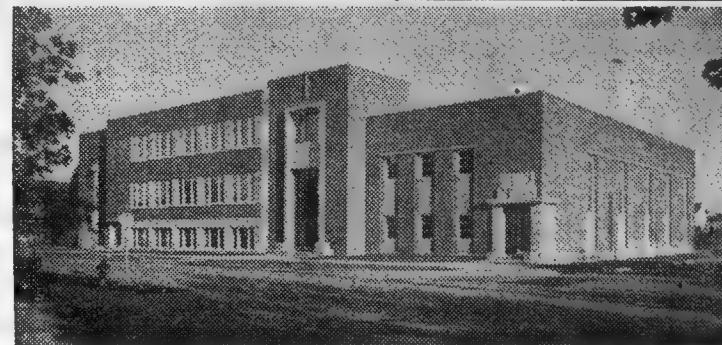
were nabbed with the tongs and public service broadcast. Each evening, Monday to Friday inclusive, at 6:55 p.m., "Up-to-the-minute Job Opportunities" will be broadcast. These job opportunities are selected from employers' orders for help listed with the Calgary N.E. office. The qualifications of a number of applicants seeking employment and registered with the Calgary N.E.S. will also be given. From time to time special Employment Bulletins of general public interest will be broadcast. In providing this public service program, CFCN recognizes the important phase that "employment" plays in the overall economy of this area and throughout Canada.

Job opportunities

RAUDIO Station CFCN, in co-operation with the Calgary office of the National Employment Service, presents a new, interesting, informative

variety of disorders.

The strange fables about meat being a contributor to certain human ailments have been completely exploded and many doctors are today recommending meat specifically for a wide



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Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

Each person has opinions,
On every sort of thing;
So let's join our thoughts together . . .
See what results we'll bring.

THERE was a time several years ago when I thought of myself as quite a prophetess in regards to what subjects would prove the most popular among you readers. When certain topics would arise through your letters I'd say to myself, "I'll just bet that will interest a lot of women! So I'd give it a place in this column and I'd sit back and wait results. But, alas! my waiting would become a lonely vigil for that certain topic wouldn't create the tiniest ripple. Then again a second subject would flit into view and I would dub it very ordinary but presto again you would show me up as a poor guesser, for readers from all parts of the west would worry that question with all the energy of a puppy with its first juicy bone.

So now when I read your letters and note their particular points of interest I muse: "What is this going to lead to, or is it going to run us up a blind alley?"

Saffron Cake Recipe

The subject that has brought in the most widespread reader had seen their mothers or grand-mothers use it in their baking wrote in and also older



Aunt Sal.

had seen their mothers or grand-mothers use it in their baking wrote in and also older

had seen their mothers or grand-mothers use it in their baking wrote in and also older

women who had used it themselves. And, (as occasionally happens) even a few men got into the act themselves.

One man (Mr. J. H. from North Battleford, Sask.) even loaned me a book of Cornish recipes compiled by the Cornwall Federation of Women's Institutes. I read it page by page for, as you've likely guessed by this time, cook books are a hobby of mine. This Cornish book contained 10 recipes for saffron cake. It is really only a cake in name — actually it is more of a fruit or sweet bread. Now before we write finis to the saffron recipes I think I'd better give you this one which I am assured by the sender is the real honest-to-goodness dish. I'm giving it to you word for word so I won't get myself into a mix-up while trying to translate pounds and ounces into cups or spoonfuls.

Saffron Cake — 2 lbs. flour, 1 lb. fat (lard, butter or mixed), $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar, 2 ozs. mixed peel finely shredded, 1 lb. currants or sultanas or mixed, 1 oz. yeast, warm milk or milk and water.

Method: Rub fat into flour, add sugar and good pinch of salt. Put yeast into a cup with one tsp. sugar, add tepid milk. When yeast rises in cup make a pit in flour and add yeast with a little more warm milk. Add flour gradually working it in also saffron when mixing. Add fruit and set in warm bowl until dough is light and spongy. Part of this dough may be made into buns which will require 15 to 20 minutes baking and the loaf (or cake) for $\frac{3}{4}$ to one hour.

Preparing Saffron: Take 1/16 oz. and cut very fine with scissors. Pour over it half cup of boiling water and let steep over night.

I broke my word for I started out to copy this recipe verbatim . . . but it was too lengthy, so I changed its wording some.

As I told you last month, please don't write in asking where you can buy saffron . . . ask your druggist or food dealer. Up to date I have erred grievously on several counts in my saffron talk, or so you readers tell me. I am told that it is not originally English, it is not in powder form and one does not make bread from it — but cake. So what my druggist must have been trying to palm off on me must have been a modern substitute. All I can say is that I paid enough for the stuff for it to be the "real thing". I hate to think I handed that much money over the counter for a substitute. Let's change the subject, eh, and thus endeth the saffron sermon!

Canning Meats

This past month also brought in some fine letters touching on the subject of canning meat at home. This subject was brought up by Mrs. S. C. Arborg, Manitoba, who wanted a recipe for canned meat that could be used for a sandwich spread. Thank

all of you for your grand efforts in trying to help but I do think the lady who came closest to solving the particular problem was Mrs. H. B. (Gerald, Sask.) who shares her recipe.

Tinned Meat: 4 lbs. ground beef, 4 lbs. ground pork, 8 tsps. salt, 1 tsp. pepper, 4 tbisps. grated onion, 2 beaten eggs, 1½ cups rolled oats, 2 cups boiling water . . . (½ cup tomato catsup may also be added).

Mix all ingredients well. Fill hot pint or half-pint sealers with it. (Or No. 2 cans may be used). Process 70 minutes at 15-lb. pressure. Cool quickly. Ordinary hot water bath canning is not recommended for this.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

Quick meals

HOW quickly can you get a meal?

Not a lunch, I mean a real hot meal when you come home cold or some unexpected friends who have driven a long way arrive just after you have finished your meal, all the potatoes, etc., are cleaned up, yet, you know the little ones just love potatoes!

Everyone starts visiting right away and telling you the news, so it's hard to go ahead and get a real meal. I'll tell you my solution to this problem: I always have canned meat which takes just a minute to heat up, also canned vegetables and fruit so that was easy to get ready, but who wants to stop and get potatoes and peal them and start cooking them when the little ones are saying, "I'm hungry" . . .

To me a meal needs potatoes to go with the meat and gravy, so I just have my potatoes ready canned.

Maybe you never tried this, well they really are good. I slice them up with onion just like scalloped potatoes. Add salt but, instead of milk fill the jars with water and process.

When the time comes for a quick meal I just empty a jar of potatoes into a pan on the stove and as soon as it boils, add a little flour thickening made with cream (the cream and water take the place of milk), and there you have scalloped potatoes which you'll find taste delicious. Many people have enjoyed them very much.

I also can puddings so I have a hot steamed pudding ready at a moment's notice. I also can a jar of sauce to go with it because I can heat a jar of pudding and a jar of sauce and know I won't forget to put something in or let it burn while I'm talking. It is not necessary to do a whole boilerful of one thing, I usually have a mixed lunch, that is fill up with anything extra I want canned. These are what I call my emergency jars to use when a real quick meal is wanted.

It's splendid also for a meal outside. Put some water in a kettle, set in the four jars of meat, potatoes, pudding and sauce and hang over the fire, by the time the coffee is made everything is hot and ready to eat.

H. C.

After long walking, standing or dancing, tired feet need a good soaking in hot water, to be followed by alternate plunges into hot, then cold water. Brisk rubbing to dry, with a dusting of good foot powder, will stimulate the circulation of the feet.

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40 Years of Service to Farmers and Stockmen.

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Real neighbors help each other,
In every sort of way;
And that's Aunt Sal's ambition . . .
So write to her today.

I HATE to start off this column with sort of a scolding, but it seems that I must. Although you all realize that every question placed below is an actual problem posed by an actual person, still I protect your privacy by only affixing your initials . . . and if you so request . . . I don't even do that. But for my use I want . . . and need . . . your real names and addresses. From this time on I am not going to use any question unless you have furnished me with your full names. Right now I have information on hand for certain readers but I can't pass it on for I lack the original readers' names. For instance I have information for Mrs. H. A., Cedar Hill, Victoria, and also for the lady who asked where she could procure the Monster Imperial. Write to me again if you are interested.

Q.: I would like a recipe for canned soup that is similar to those we buy at the store. My diet calls for vegetable, tomato and pea soup. — (Mrs. J. B., Tolotol, Man.)

A.: Pea Soup: Boil peas in water (preferably soft) until peas are mushy. Remove from heat and press through sieve. If too thick add a small amount of boiling water. Pour into clean, hot jars. Add one tsp. salt to each quart jar. Process 3 hours in boiling water or one hour in pressure cooker with ten-lb. pressure.

Tomato Puree: One onion, 3 stalks celery, 3 sweet peppers, 6½ lbs. ripe tomatoes. Simmer all ingredients until soft. Press through sieve and season with salt and pepper. Pour into hot, clean jars and process same as time given above.

Soup Stock: Cover bones and trimmings of meat with water. Cook two hours. Remove meat and bones and pour back into pot (some meat may be added if desired). Add favorite vegetables and cook about 15 minutes. Pour into hot, clean jars and process for the vegetable that requires longest cooking time.

Note: For all canning recipes if metal topped jars are used, you must leave head space of about an inch, for glass topped jars fill to brim.

Q.: Can you tell us anything about putting wallpaper on a floor in place of linoleum? (Repeat.)

A.: I sort of placed thumbs down on this idea but a dozen readers have written in that they have done it or seen it done. A letter from Mrs. G. B. Tullis, Sask., has this to say: Have floor clean and dry and just use flour paste. Paste the wallpaper on smoothly and place a border around edges. When

dry apply two coats of varnish. I've seen this last for many years and resist wear remarkably. (I hang my head in shame . . . it has been done!)

Q.: A number of women, including myself, are up in arms because we cannot buy fresh yeast any more from the bakeries. Do you know why the packaged fresh yeast has been taken off the market? — (Mrs. H. M., Maybutt, Alta.)

A.: I took this question right to one of the head offices of the yeast companies and I shall quote, in part, the reply I received: "The change from fresh yeast to dry yeast was necessary due to the extremely short life of fresh yeast, unless ideally refrigerated. Long hauls, stopovers, etc., all had a detrimental effect on the fresh product."

Q.: I wonder if you can supply the recipe for a dish called pogies. All I know about them is that they are boiled in water. — (Mrs. C. C., Lintlaw, Sask.)

A.: I'm sorry I haven't any recipe in my many books under such a name. Are they some sort of cabbage roll? Can any reader give any light on this question?

Q.: How many ordinary-sized loaves of bread can be baked from 100 lbs. of flour? — (New Cook.)

It is generally counted that 100 lbs. flour produces 133 loaves of bread.

Note: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of The Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. Anyone writing in must affix their full names and addresses. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

Larches for the prairies

THE larch is a tree that gives promise of greater popularity in the prairie provinces. A new variety, a cross between a Siberian and Western larch, is said to be hardy anywhere in the western plains. These trees will also provide timber of good quality.

The Siberian larch is native throughout northern Asia. It is said to be the last tree to be found as one penetrates the Gobi desert of northern Mongolia. It will grow well on almost any kind of soil and will do well under extremely dry conditions.

The Western larch grows to a substantial height. At Canal Flats in Southern British Columbia it reaches a height of over 100 feet, and with a bole as thick as four feet.

The larch is a relatively fast grower. Some cross-breds have grown from seed to 30 feet high in 12 years.

The prairie regions have had to be content with a comparatively few species of hardy trees. Some of these, notably the Russian poplar, is unsightly at maturity, short-lived and a poor tree to get out of a garden because of its spreading root growth.

Rich Old-Fashioned

Strawberry Shortcake



Bake it with MAGIC and serve it with pride!

Better close the kitchen window when you open the oven door! This scrumptious Magic-made Shortcake is so delicate and feather-light it longs to take wings! Yet it holds its shape nobly as you drool on the crushed strawberries and pile high the snowy whipped cream. Heavenly days, what a feast!

Yes, Madam, for baking that's really festive, there's no substitute for the good old Magic way! Four generations of Canadian women have proved that Magic Baking Powder makes the very best of your recipe, of your chosen ingredients. Keep Magic on hand for all your baking . . . cakes, cookies, cup cakes and biscuits.



Costs less than 1¢ per average baking

INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

2 cups sifted pastry flour	¾ cup chilled shortening
or 1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour	1 egg, well beaten
3½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder	Milk
½ tsp. salt	Soft butter or margarine
Pinch of grated nutmeg	Sweetened sliced strawberries
3 tsps. fine granulated sugar	Lightly-sweetened whipped cream
	6 whole strawberries

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 400° (hot). Mix and sift twice, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, nutmeg and sugar. Cut in the shortening finely. Combine the well-beaten egg and ¼ cup milk. Make a well in the flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork, adding a little more milk, if necessary, to make a soft dough that is a little stiffer than a plain biscuit dough. Knead for 10 seconds on lightly-floured baking board and pat or roll out to ¼-inch thickness; shape with floured 2½-inch round cookie cutter. Arrange, well apart, on prepared cookie sheet; brush with milk. Bake in preheated oven 14 to 16 minutes. Split hot shortcakes and spread with butter or margarine; arrange bottom halves on individual serving plates and pile with sweetened sliced strawberries; cover with top halves of shortcakes. Top each shortcake with a spoonful of whipped cream—or with more fruit and cream—and add a whole berry. Yield—6 shortcakes.

Hints on clothing

By HELEN DUECK, Kleefield Man.
(Address given to 4-H Club Achievement Day exercise.)

SINCE the time of earliest men people have tried to make themselves attractive in the eyes of others. Clothing has been one of the principal means of doing this.

Then there is the good effect that being well dressed has on others. People make a better impression if they

wear clothes that are attractive. We are frequently judged by our clothes. If a girl does not straighten her stocking seams we suppose her manners are slap dash too.

There are many girls who think they cannot dress well because they have little money to spend on clothes. They are wrong. A small amount spent with good judgment and good taste will go a long way. Much money without these qualities will not produce a well dressed person. There is May who lives in the finest house in town and yet reminds one of our ornamental Christmas. Ann whose father is a millionaire looks as if she pressed her clothes in a grab bag and put her kerchief on blindfold.

The trouble with some young people who are on limited budgets is that they never plan. Nellie digs so deeply into her allowance to get that sheer nylon blouse that she cannot

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replace her out-of-the-arms sweater. No matter how little money people have they may still have a well-dressed appearance.

Now I will give you a few hints on how to match colors. Polly gets a red hat which she likes very much without thinking that her coat is brown and her best dress is green. When she wears them all she will look like a patch-work quilt.

A green coat goes very well with a green tam or small hat the same shade as the coat. A beige purse, shoes and gloves would be very complimentary with this coat and hat.

A grey coat with a black or any bright color could be worn. Red accessories would go very well with this.

A short stout person should wear straight panels in the skirts and low collars. This will produce a taller and slimmer effect. Stout people should not wear wide shorties. Shorties will make them look still stouter. A shortie worn with a narrow skirt is very becoming for tall people.

Long hair and a high, slouchy collar on a coat should be avoided. Have one or the other, never both.

If you are tall and angular choose clothes that will make you look shorter and a bit plumper. Wear large over-all designs or horizontal striped fabrics. If you have big hips choose clothes that will slim you below the waist. Avoid too bulky or too full skirts.

Slacks should not be worn in school. Slacks should be worn on the farm or for active sports in summer and winter. Blouse and slacks can be worn by a very few who can stand them. That costume has no more charm on the streets than a swimming suit.

For school we should wear fresh looking cotton print or any light gay frocks for summer. For winter sweater and skirts are very practical. Crisp blouses and skirts are always popular. Choose washable clothes that always have a fresh appearance.

We trust that we may have derived some benefit through this year of the 4-H Club.

Memories of Ghost Pine

The Community Club of the Ghost Pine district in Alberta have published a book entitled "Memoirs of the Ghost Pine Homesteaders". This can be purchased from Mrs. Marian Lyster, Ghost Pine Creek P.O., Alberta; price, \$4.50.

This book is very interesting. It relates stories of the original settlers over a wide area, including such centres as Orkney, Bay Coulee, Lumni, Carree, Mount Vernon, etc. Anyone will find the book good reading but it should be of particular interest to former residents of the area.

I was particularly interested in reading an article therein by A. A. J. Bleriot, now living in France, who once ranched on Old Man's Bed creek between the Kneehill and Rosebud creeks. He is a brother of the famed aviator who was the first man to fly across the English channel in the pioneer days of flying.

The Ghost Pine Community Club published this book as a contribution to Alberta's Golden Anniversary and as an historical work of particular interest to the area. Scores of names of oldtimers are mentioned therein. The region is now one of the most prosperous farming areas in Alberta.

Sugar price rising

WORLD production of sugar in the 1953-54 crop year totalled about 38,967,000 tons, compared with 26,232,000 tons in ten years earlier. Sugar exporting countries were fearful of a price collapse and an international agreement was entered into, with 50 producing and consuming countries participating.

Drought in Southern Ukraine has reduced the sugar beet crop substantially and Soviet Russia has been an extensive buyer, instead of exporter. That nation's export quota under the agreement was 159,100 tons for the year. Great Britain has also been a substantial importer of sugar. Prices have been on the rise in recent weeks.

The world price for sugar hit a high of 8c a pound f.o.b. Cuba in 1951, during the Korean war. Increased production brought the price down close to 3c. The international agreement entered into in 1954 specified a floor price of 3½c and a ceiling of 3 1/3c. The price actually went down to 3.15c. The established quota for all nations this crop year was 4,615,000 tons, which was reduced by 20 per cent earlier in the year but has now been increased to 4,133,500 tons.

The price of sugar is vital to the economy of many sugar producing nations, mainly Cuba. A break in the price often results in social as well as economic upheavals.

One of the more spectacular increases in the consumption of dairy products in Canada over the last fifteen years has been that of concentrated milk products. Since 1940, consumption of canned and powdered milks has risen from 11.7 pounds per person to 27.6 pounds last year. Evaporated milk consumption in Canada at 18.2 pounds is the highest per capita consumption in the world.

Polythene piping can be used to carry water from a well or spring to house and installed without benefit of plumbing experience and with a minimum of time. The only tools needed are a jackknife, a screwdriver and a plow or shovel to open a shallow trench. Polythene piping is cleanly, does not rust and is flexible.

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One of our cows had a little calf. We wanted to milk this cow so my Dad tied the calf up with a rope beside the cow. The cow didn't like this so she kept chewing the rope and pulling on it and let the calf loose. She did this three times. The last time she chewed the rope all up so we couldn't use it again. Then we used a chain.

Dale Trenerry.
R.R. 3, Provost, Alberta.

One Saturday afternoon I was gathering eggs. I set the basket on the ground and went to look at our piggies. When I got back, I noticed two magpies on the basket. They flew away when I approached. I noticed to my dismay that they pecked holes in five eggs and sucked them empty.

W. M. Grasiuk.
Myrnam, Alberta.

This is my story: Last summer in a big rainstorm the roof of the old barn fell down where a mother pigeon had a nest of two babies. The mother pigeon was frightened so she would not stay with her babies to keep them dry. Daddy put the babies in another nest but still she would not care for them, so we took them in the house because they were so cold they were almost dead. In the morning Daddy put them in the nest again and soon the mother and father cared for them.

Shirley Durstling.

Box 45, Breton, Alta.

The other day my Dad was plowing the field when he struck a gopher hole and ripped it open. It was about one foot below the soil and was very large. It contained three different compartments. In them were four gophers. This was very interesting to see.

Victoria Kyca.
Box 363, Andrew, Alberta.

My mother has twelve pigeons and one has a broken leg. She bound up the foot and now, instead of flying around, the black and white pigeon sits on a pig's back and rides wherever the pig goes. It eats when the pig eats and does the same thing as the pig does. This sure is an interesting sight to look at.

Danny Pawlinsky.
Square Hill, Saskatchewan.

Mom had some turkeys which roosted outside at night. There was a big gobbler she thought we would eat for Christmas. One morning he was lying dead on the ground without a head; a couple of mornings later a goose didn't have a head. Then a couple of roosters met the same fate. Mom was disgusted and wondered what the prowler was, for only the heads were missing.

One day Daddy frightened an owl which was sitting in shelter of the wood pile. He thought it queer that it should be sitting there. A few mornings later he found the owl frozen to death on a straw pile.

It had only one foot. Dad said he guessed the owl had killed the fowl because they were easy to get at. He was a cripple.

Carol Rask.
Alticane, Saskatchewan.

At the beginning of this year, we sure had a laugh all because of my big brother and small brother, Don and Mike. Mike had been coming

home from his five-mile trap line and was going through a patch of willows at the bottom of the hill. Don had been coming at the top of the hill to look at his trap. Mike who saw him coming ducked among a bush of willows. At the same time he made a gruff sound of a real tiger. Don heard this and first started to stagger, then started to run and after a few hundred feet from the house came whistling into the yard. Coming to the house he told his sister about the coyote in the trap. Mike came in and heard about this. Don was going back with his sister to the trap, when Mike and I burst out laughing.

Phil Pawlinsky.
Square Hill, Sask.

ALBERTA'S Golden Jubilee



"1955" is Alberta's Golden Anniversary Year. It was in 1905 that this territory joined Canada as a province. Now Alberta is recognized as a region with as bright a future as any of the provinces which go to make up the Dominion of Canada.

Agriculture has made the greatest contribution to the economic advancement of Alberta, and the Alberta Wheat Pool pays its tribute herewith to the men and women engaged in that great industry.

Within the space of a single generation the enterprising and energetic farm people of Alberta have created a record of diversified production of quality food products which is unsurpassed by any other province.

The wealth produced by Alberta farmers has permeated the economy of the province to a greater extent than all other sources of wealth combined. It sustains the villages, towns and cities and provides the basis for employment for most Alberta people.

Agriculture provides the most freight for the railways and other forms of transportation, the main source of raw materials for Alberta manufacturers, and a constant inward stream of wealth from the substantial annual exports of food to other nations.

While Alberta people celebrate the province's Golden Anniversary they should keep in mind the immense contribution made by the people on Alberta farms to the prosperity and progress of this growing province.

Last summer I rode up our pasture to get the cows. The hounds chased a rabbit away from a hole. They caught her and killed her. When I came back to where the hounds chased the rabbit away, there were four young rabbits. I took them home and gave them to my cat who had young ones. She nursed them as if they were her own. They grew big and strong. Pollie S. Hofer.

Maybutt, Alberta.

Our dog, Roger, is a great retriever. Back of our yard is a bush. In summer, some of our hens lay eggs there. As soon as one lays an egg she lets the world know in typical "hen" language that she has done so. When Roger hears the hen noise he rushes into the bush. He soon returns with an egg in his mouth. He carefully deposits it on the doorstep of our house. B. Greschuk.

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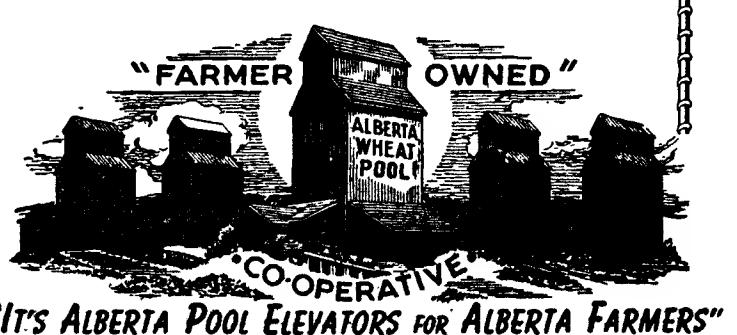
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Effects of spring frosts

By H. F. HARP,
Morden Experimental Farm

OF all the hazards our plants are exposed to, and indeed there are many, including drought, wind, hail, floods, insect pests and diseases, none is more disappointing than the damage done by late spring frosts. Plants that show promise of giving a colorful display of bloom can be struck down overnight and not only rendered unsightly for several weeks, but often permanently injured. Trees and shrubs that have developed into choice specimens have been killed out by the accumulative effects of several late spring frosts. In most instances the currant, willows and dogwoods.

damaged specimens will seem to recover by season's end only to die out the following year. Gardeners are often puzzled by this, having forgotten about the frost damage of a year ago.

There is a wide difference in the frost tolerance of trees and shrubs and a wide difference in their time of leafing out. The cherry prunus and the northern gooseberry are among the earliest. The ash, oak and butternut tree among the very latest. Of these late leafing sorts we need worry but little as seldom are they effected by late frosts. The early shrubs which suffer most include red-berried elder, spirea vanhouttei, prunus triloba, French lilacs and tea roses. Less susceptible are honeysuckles, amur lilac, villosa lilac, caraganas, hawthorn, potentilla, cotoneaster, alpine spring frosts. In most instances the currant, willows and dogwoods.

Effect of Spring Frost on Perennial Plants

Occasionally these late frosts take a heavy toll of perennial plants. Most frequently damaged are bleeding-hearts, peonies, lilies (especially the martagon types and libium monadelphum), bearded iris and delphiniums. Bleedinghearts are usually completely ruined if the frost has been at all severe and no bloom can be looked for until another year. If the paeonies are far enough advanced to be showing their flower buds they are often severely damaged. Iris, delphiniums and lilies will recover as a general rule but nevertheless they carry the scars all summer long.

There is nothing we can do to stop the frost, but plenty can be done to lessen its effect. In the first place a wise gardener will avoid a southern exposure for plants which have a tendency to start into growth early in the spring. For instance a prunus triloba planted against a south wall will be excited into growth by the heat which is reflected from the wall and besides this the soil is never as deeply frozen there as it is on a north or an east border. For the south it is best to use shrubs having a degree of frost tolerance and confine the tender ones to the northern or eastern exposures.

With the perennial plants we can do more to give them protection. Paeonies for example can be covered with cartons or pieces of cloth which will keep out 10 or 12 degrees of frost and such protection is quite simply placed in position should frost threaten.

Perhaps the most effective way to guard against frost is to retard the plant's growth by placing a heavy mulch of flax straw about the roots in late autumn. Garden refuse such as corn stalks will serve the purpose, but flax straw gives much better insulation besides being less unsightly. A layer about a foot thick should be packed in around the base of the plants and left on until the early part of May or until the plant shows signs of starting into growth. The longer the mulch can be left intact, the better, but not a day longer after the shoots make their appearance. Another method is to cut off all top growth of paeonies in late October and mound up the crowns of the plants with sawdust or peat moss. Both these materials have good insulating value and may be forked into the soil in the spring with beneficial results. The same treatment should be given the early-starting lilies and this will be necessary almost every spring if these bulbs have been planted shallow.

Lawns — The lawn can be damaged by spring frost especially if fertilizer has been applied immediately after the snow has melted. Often a warm spell of weather in April will result in extremely lush growth that is vulnerable to late spring frost. It is best not to start mowing and fertilizing until after the middle of May, even though the crop of grass is heavy. It is better to have to rake off the grass from the first mowing than see the lawn blanched by the frost.

Seasonable Hints

Planting Out Annuals — Any time after the end of the first week of June is considered safe to set out the tender annuals and vegetable plants, but the prevailing weather conditions should always be considered. Better postpone the operation a day or two if the weather is unsettled. Often a cool, wet period in early June is responsible for a number of casualties due to root rots, so it is always a wise precaution to wait for fine weather. If tomato plants are permitted to remain in their boxes fully exposed to all the elements for a few days prior

to transplanting to the open ground they will recover from the shock of transplanting much quicker than when taken directly from the cold frame.

Paeonies — Be on the look out for wilted paeony stems and cut these off at ground level and burn them. The chances are they are infested with botrytis or blight. Large clumps of paeonies should have some of the centre shoots cut off at ground level to allow a freer passage of air through the base of the plant, thereby lessening the danger of attacks of disease. Where disease has been troublesome a dusting of one of the copper-base fungicides such as Tricop or Perenox should be applied when the plants are a foot high and again when the buds are swelling. If exhibition paeonies are wanted the shoots may be reduced to five or six on established plants and only one bud allowed to develop on each shoot.

Hedges — Newly planted hedges should be cut back to half their height at planting time and no further pruning will be necessary the remainder of the growing season. Old established hedges, such varieties as caragana and cotoneaster are often given their first clipping of the season far too early. June 15-20 is plenty soon enough. A second trimming a month or so later will generally be sufficient to keep the hedge in good shape all season. Evergreen should not be clipped before the end of the first week of July as by that date they have completed their growth for the year and apart from the odd shoot here and there they need no further attention.

Field beans

By W. D. HAY

THERE is good reason to believe that field beans become an important crop for the new irrigated land between Taber and Medicine Hat. Beans require more heat than wheat, oats or barley, and the Taber-Medicine Hat area fills this requirement better than the Lethbridge area. A good future for field bean production would appear to be assured if varieties suitable to the buyers can be provided, and if these varieties are proven to be adapted to the southern Alberta climate. In past years emphasis at the Experimental Station has been placed on the Great Northern and Burbank varieties, which go into the dried bean trade. Burbank is quite suitable for baking, but a smaller bean appears to be preferred by the canning companies for packing as pork and beans. Attention is being given to the development of a small bean for this purpose.

Marketing presents a problem in most of our special crops, but this should not be too difficult to solve in the case of field beans since practically all the small white beans now being handled by wholesale groceries and canning companies are being imported at considerable extra expense from Ontario.

Family farms in Quebec

A MEMBER of the House of Commons in Quebec has pointed out the reason why Quebec farmers pay less income taxes than do the farmers from the Prairie Provinces, Western Canada.

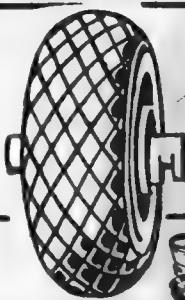
He said Quebec has 60,452 farms of 50 to 100 acres, on these farms the operation has a comparatively small income. They are really family farms. There are only 5,000 farms in Quebec with acreage ranging from 300 to 500 and only 714 farms with acreage from 480 to 639 acres.

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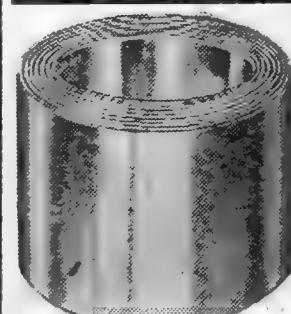


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Calgary Exhibition and Stampede

LIVESTOCK entries in the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 11 to 16, are expected to be the largest in the history of the 57-year-old annual show. Stampede board officials said here today that interest in the 60th jubilee celebrations in Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Commonwealth livestock shows at Regina and Saskatoon is responsible for increasing the size of the Calgary exhibit.

"Much of the livestock attracted to the Commonwealth shows in Saskatchewan will start on the summer fair circuit at Calgary," one official explained. "In addition, a very large entry of Alberta beef and dairy cattle is expected here, before moving on to jubilee shows throughout the two provinces," he added.

Ontario breeders have indicated that they will send a large contingent of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle to the Calgary show. Eastern Canadian Holstein breeders are also likely to exhibit their animals here. One of the highlights of the Calgary show will be the sale of sheep on Wednesday, July 13, at 8:30 p.m. In the past, American breeders have paid as much as \$1,000 a head for sheep from the same blood lines as those which will be offered at Calgary. Among livestock judges at the Calgary show will be Donald Smith, of Govan, Sask., prominent Clydesdale and Suffolk Punch breeder, who will judge heavy horses. Mr. Smith was a Royal Winter Fair judge at Toronto last year. Alex McPhail, manager of the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition at Brandon, will judge pure-bred swine exhibits at the Calgary show.

Even with its increased emphasis on livestock exhibits, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede will feature other widely diversified events. An hour-long parade will open the mammoth show on Monday morning, July 11. During the week cowboys will compete for more than \$33,000 prize money in rodeo events; grandstand patrons will see the world-champion running of the famed chuck-wagon derby; commercial exhibits will fill several buildings and occupy considerable space on the midway; and a half a dozen trained Brahma bulls and an African lion will entertain in front of the grandstand.

The Brahma bulls and the lion are featured in a liberty act by Tess Reynolds, a California rodeo showman. World champion bronc-rider, Casey Tibbs of Pierre, South Dakota, and his performing horse "Midnight" will also appear before grandstand patrons.

Stampede officials said good seating accommodation is being assured for out-of-the-province patrons of the show. The show's advertising this year is carrying a special coupon by which reserved grandstand seats may be ordered by mail.

Summerfallow cost

THE cost of summerfallowing farm land in Alberta ranges from \$2.60 to \$8.61 an acre according to a survey made by Dominion government experimental stations in this province. The cost depends more on soil type than on size of farm. On light, sandy loam the cost is at the lower figure and on heavy clay soil at the higher. On farms with medium textured soil, one being a three-quarter section farm and the other one section, costs were \$5.14 and \$7.92 per acre respectively.

Here is the big No. 55 working in windrowed wheat. Notice how the operator has a complete, clear view of everything that goes onto the platform.



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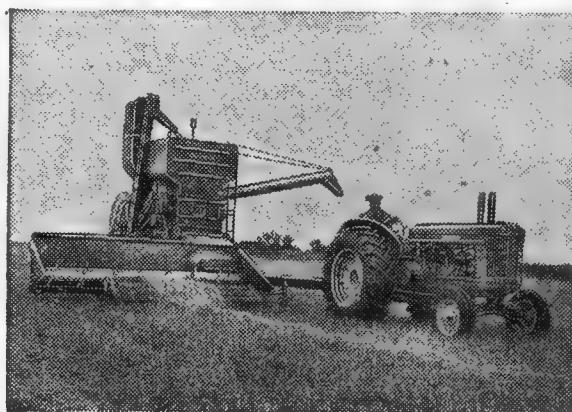
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Another correction

The Editor:

In your March issue, should be a John Deere plow, the engine, I think is a Reeves.

In February issue you showed a Cockshutt outfit, which should be a Cockshutt plow with Avery under mounted steamer.

Yours truly,
Stonewall. F. Boyle,

Birds and hawks

To the Editor:

The article by Kerry Wood in the April issue of the Farm and Ranch Review is rather hard on the average bird lover. Any country would look dreary without birds. Even if the birds did not help us to fight against weeds and insects, they make companions for everyone; cheering us up with their lovely songs.

We protect them from their enemies. When we came here at the turn of the century, there were no birds here to speak of. Indians had no way of killing hawks, crows or magpies; so the birds were kept down by these predators. Now since we have been keeping these predators down, we have many more birds

which are destroying insects and weed seeds.

If there were no other birds here, I would be glad to see the hawks flying around. I have scrutinized their nests before destroying them. They generally have half-eaten pheasants or partridge in it; sometimes a gopher, Snowy owl and prairie falcon, and a few other hawks are with us all winter. Besides a few mice that they can find, they live on pheasants and partridges. Each one destroys from 25 - 50 birds before the winter is over. There are of course small owls which live on mice entirely. They should be saved like the rest of our bird friends. Gust. Erdman.

Barons, Alta.

That engine again!

To the Editor:

Now you can tell Mr. J. L. Sterling of Coutts, to change his glasses.

The engine pictured in your recent issue on page 24 is not an Avery steamer. It is a Reeves, built at Columbus, Indiana.

The Reeves steamer and Cockshutt breakers, broke more of Western Canada's prairie than all the rest put together prior to the advent of the gas tractor.

Fred Stockton.

Drumheller, Alberta.

The magarine question

To the Editor:

Re your editorial in the March issue, concerning the use of margarine in the economics courses at Calgary junior high schools, there are a few aspects of the matter which may not have occurred to you.

1. Calgary schools are financed by the taxpayers in general, not the farmers, and if said taxpayers cannot afford to use butter (and they cannot, as witness the enormous sale of margarine) why should they pay for it to be used in cooking experiments in the schools?

2. The very name of the courses referred to, "Economics", denotes economy, which the dictionary defines as "frugality in the necessary expenditure of money." It would hardly be a lesson in economy to teach pupils to use butter at 70¢ in experiments which qualified instructors evidently consider can be equally well carried out with margarine at 40¢.

3. As to "the lifetime these pupils will spend preparing meals," it seems highly probable that these meals will of necessity be prepared with margarine (unless the price of butter comes down to a reasonably comparable figure) so it is as well to teach the girls to use it right from the start.

4. To quote again from your editorial, "They have been sold on margarine as a fit food for themselves and their families."

Certainly they have! And by dieticians and economists whose business it is to know and teach the most efficient use of the housekeeping dollar.

Although the editor of a farm paper could not be expected to actually endorse the use of any agricultural substitute, he need not bury his head in the sand. Everyone knows that the price of butter is being artificially maintained at a high level, and that the government must eventually get tired of buying and stockpiling the huge surplus.

When that happens, the price of butter will come down fast, but by that time consumers may have learned to prefer margarine to butter.

The dairymen have one parrot cry: "Protection for one of Canada's basic industries," however costly and unreasonable such protection may be. They lose sight of the fact that the consumer also deserves some protection, especially as he is in the vast majority.

The coal industry is having to reorganize drastically in the face of new competition from gas and oil, and the dairy industry will have to do the same.

It has had protection long enough.
Ivor C. Guest.

trails to the northland and retain many vivid resolutions of the mad rush to the Klondike. The Edmonton Overland Trail was advertised the world over, but not altogether falsely. In the late summer of '97 a man by the name of Shand set out for the Klondike in a small rowboat. As he progressed down stream he sent to his family vivid descriptions of his progress. If he encountered hardships they were never mentioned. These letters were published in the Edmonton Bulletin, and soon many gold seekers were following in his wake. One man was known to make the trip from Edmonton to Dawson in thirty days. But many with cumbersome outfits turned back; some stopped along the way, sold their provisions and remained in the country, others proceeded and eventually reached the Klondike.

The Hudson Bay had traded with the Russians in Alaska for many years and had established routes for carrying messages back and forth. One of these led in almost a direct line from Edmonton to Dawson, and strange as it may seem in men's minds in those historic days of the Klondike rush the goldfields seemed to be just over the horizon. The feed supply for most horses pulling a flat sleigh consisted at most of one bale of hay and one sack of oats. Few of the horses ever returned, but of the 4,500 men who were estimated to have set out on the perilous venture I cannot think that many actually lost their lives. Scurvy took its toll, but most of those unaccounted for just disappeared; some became drifters, others stayed in the country and they or their descendants are still here.

After a lapse of fifty years several stories on the Klondike rush through Edmonton have appeared lately. One "The Deadly Edmonton Trail," by a Mr. Cole, gives an excellent description of perilous adventure, a true story well worth reading. J. L. M.

TO THE EDITOR

Your issue of the "Walking in Darkness," by Rev. H. G. Smith, took my attention. The world will always be in darkness, but the people who put on new personality of the Christ who came out of the old system of things of the world. Revelation 18:4 will be in the light, or knowing of the sacred secret of God, but the letter by Rev. H. G. Smith, is very confusing as he mentions Easter season should deepen within us and so on, etc. I do not understand how Easter has any spiritual ways for it does not have anything to do with Jesus' death, resurrection and redemption, but it is pagan worship descended from Nimrod, where the darkness started the second time the earth was cleaned. How true the people in gross darkness (Isaiah 60:2, and Corinthians 6:17).

I would like the Rev. H. G. Smith to explain this.

G. D. Harrison.

Petersfield, Man.

To the Editor:

In the spring last year the magpies were always pulling the hair off our cows to make their nests. They're at it again this year with their hit-and-run attacks. However, one magpie has a special routine. It grabs some hair from one side but does not run away, instead it jumps, or, I mean, hops over to the other side as the cow looks back and grabs more hairs. When the cow looks over to the other side, over goes the bird to the first side, over and over again, until he has a beakful, and then he flies off.

Jerry Kerns.

Elmira, Alta.

The trail of '98

To the Editor:

Always a reader of your esteemed paper which contains valuable information and interesting stories, I was intrigued by your story of the Edmonton Trail by Ivan Helmer.

I grew up on one of the several

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The Editorial Desk

Blue ruin stories about the Saskatchewan crop seem to me to be a trifle premature. Certain areas are hard hit, it is true, but the province, as a whole can turn out a good crop.

Seeding is late in both Saskatchewan and Alberta this season but a spell of warm weather can bring crops along fast. I've lived too long in this country to predict what the weather is going to be.

The final payment on wheat delivered in the 1953-54 crop year, which averaged a little over 6 1/3c a bushel is not large compared with the final payments in the past year. But it costs 10c to carry a bushel of wheat in store for one year. Then the price prevailing has been about 17c below that of the previous year.

The Wheat Board has had an anxious, worrisome year. The commissioners thereof have striven very hard to do the best selling job possible. Biggest obstacles: huge world wheat supplies and keen competition from the United States.

Too many indistinct snapshots are sent to me and have had to be returned. Snapshots must be clear and taken close up to be accepted.

I have noted "rainmaking" operations in the west for many years. For that reason I am quite interested in a report from the federal government meteorological department, a condensation of which appears elsewhere in this issue. That report states that "rainmaking" is ineffective. It says further that seeding clouds with silver iodide actually retarded rainfall in experiments conducted last year. I have yet to see a favorable report on "rainmakers" from any government meteorologist.

E. D. Stern, of 2129 Lindsay St., Regina, Sask., wants to know the name of anyone raising crossbred Cornish fowl.

TO THE EDITOR

As I read your valued journal my attention was arrested by this statement: "Less safe than any asp or viper," etc., and I discovered I was reading a brewery advertisement, ironical as it may seem.

So much danger is involved in the use of beverage alcohol, and social drinking and alcoholism are creating such problems, that personally I should rather have a child of mine meet up with asps or vipers than that they should be introduced to the drinking habit, either by advertisement or otherwise. Yes, drinking is "less safe than any asp or viper."

Kate Watson,
1346 Keith Rd. W.,
North Vancouver.

To the Editor:

Your farm readers will be interested to know of a method of taking small pigs from their mother without a squeal or sound from the piglet. With one hand only grasp the small pig by one hind leg, lifting it clear and dangling. Then carry in that way to desired place and set down gently. Do not touch it in any other way or allow it to touch or rest on anything. It will not make any sound while suspended in mid-air. If possible conceal it from the sight of the sow. Good luck and best of wishes.

A. R. Parker.

Barrhead, Alta.

Farm tractor maintenance

YOU have all seen the words, "Buy clean fuel, keep it clean", on the fuel tank cap of your tractor. If your tractor is a diesel, this is doubly important. Water and dirt in the fuel of a diesel engine usually does permanent harm to the very close fitting parts in injectors and injection pumps. The engine manufacturers have gone to a great deal of trouble to provide adequate filters to ensure that only clean fuel gets to the engine. However, filters can only operate properly if they are serviced regularly and according to instructions.

It is safer and more satisfactory to keep dirt and water out of the fuel than to try and remove them with a filter in the tank outlet.

Start by buying your fuel from a reputable dealer who takes care that the fuel he sells is clean. Never mix gasoline or kerosene with diesel fuel.

The next step in keeping fuel clean is to provide adequate storage. A permanent storage tank is the most satisfactory. The outlet should be above the tank's bottom so that sediment will not be drawn off with the

fuel. It is also a good idea to install a filter in the tank outlet.

If fuel has to be kept in barrels, a sheltered place should be provided. The fuel should be allowed to settle for two or three days before it is used. All the care taken to ensure cleanliness in storage can be cancelled if dirty pails and funnels are used in refuelling the tractor.

Care taken in keeping the fuel clean will reduce repair costs and time lost during the working season.

— Dominion Experimental Station,
Swift Current, Sask.

free acid equivalent basis, the following guide will be useful:

Wheat and Barley — after the 4-leaf stage, but before shot-blade (2,4-D ester, 3 to 6 oz.; 2,4-D amine, 4 to 8 oz.).

Oats — after the 5-leaf stage, but before shot-blade (2,4-D or MCP amine, 3 to 6 oz.; for Russian thistle, use 2,4-D ester at 4 to 6 oz.).

Flax — after plants are 1 1/2 to 2 inches tall but before buds appear (2,4-D or MCP amine, 3 to 6 oz.; for Russian thistle, use 2,4-D ester at 4 to 6 oz.).

Fall Rye and Winter Wheat — as early as possible in the spring, provided plants have stooled-out (2,4-D as for wheat and barley).

In the above listing, choice of chemical and rate must be determined by the weed species present. Amine or the lower rates of ester may be used for seedling weeds or for older susceptible weeds such as stinkweed, lamb's quarters, and tumbling mustard. The higher rates of ester are recommended for use when more resistant weeds, such as Russian thistle, flixweed, and red root pigweed, are present.

Men follow fashions so they'll look like one another. Women follow fashions so that men will follow them — Geri Trotta in N.Y. Times Magazine.

Chemical weed control

By J. J. SEXSMITH

THE use of 2,4-D for the control of annual weeds in grain crops is a recommended practice which has been used by a large number of Western Canadian farmers for a number of years.

To obtain the best results from anticipated herbicide treatment, periodic checks should be made after crop emergence to determine the growth condition of both crop and weeds. With reference to the safe growth period of crops and the treatment rates on a

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The Editor:

One day this spring my brother and I went horseback riding. We rode into a field and one of our loose horses came along with us. My brother stopped his horse for a drink. The loose horse went into the water and splashed around until she was rolled. She got up and went into the water and laid down. She came out and rolled again, and then got up. She was having her bath.

Barry L. Farr.

R.R. No. 2, Craven, Sask.

The Editor:

One day last fall Dad was working in the garden when something by the pasture fence caught his eye. On his first observation the visitor seemed to be a small fawn-colored colt. Then, as he walked closer to see what it was, he found that it was a deer. The deer stood still and unafraid, seemingly unaware of any human around him. Dad walked quietly up to the house to tell us so we could see it also; but just as he got to the door someone slammed it from inside.

This loud noise frightened the deer

and he bounded quickly away. It seemed unusual that a deer would come so closely to a farm when they are usually so afraid and wary of humans.

Lynne Bowen.

Glenside, Sask.

The Editor:

Last summer our cat had four kittens, all of which we kept. One rainy night I awoke to a mewing sound, but I soon fell asleep and forgot all about it. But next morning there were very wet kittens in our back porch. The mother had carried them in during the night. However, there were only three kittens instead of four. We looked around outside and found him dry and warm under a large rhubarb plant in the garden. He had curled up under the large leaves and was much better off than the other three which the mother cat thought she was doing so much for.

Marjorie Jersak.

Glenside, Sask.

One day this spring our councillor and his helpers had to get a boat to wade through the water to get to fix the telephone wires. It was the nicest sight I ever saw. It looked more like a fishing trip.

Olive Brayford.

R.R. 1, Manor, Sask.

To the Editor:

I do not think the Cockshutt Plow Co. ever made a steam engine. If you check with the Avery people in Peoria, Ill., U.S.A., you will find this is an "Avery Undermounted Engine."

G. H. Williams.

2012 Athol St., Regina, Sask.

Letters must be brief. You can say a lot in 100 or 200 words. I am not too much interested in religious controversies. I think everyone should have a religion and cling closely to it. "You take your path, and give me mine. All roads that lead to God are good."

It requires only 27.3 minutes of working time to buy a pound of butter today compared to 40.3 minutes in 1939.

Canada's milk production in 1954 totalled 16,884,000,000 pounds, enough to provide every one in Canada with 1,111 pounds.

Being overweight is neither attractive nor healthy, since extra pounds often cause susceptibility to disease. Anyone over ten per cent of the normal weight should consult his doctor.

THE LAUGH LINE

"And what was your previous secretarial experience?"

"I had to look like a girl, act like a lady, think like a man, and work like a dog."

When dessert was served, 12-year-old Jimmy finally reached what threatened to be his limit of expansion. He reached for his belt buckle and said, "Guess I'll have to move the decimal point two places."

A burly farmer with a healthy appetite took his seat in the dining room of the hotel and ordered beef.

Presently the waiter came along with a plate on which was a small portion of meat.

The farmer had a look at it and said, "Yes, that's the kind. Bring me some!"

The golf club secretary had just informed a member that he had won the monthly medal. The member looked pleased, then frowned.

"Any complaints?" asked the secretary.

"Not exactly; what's worrying me is a question of precedence. Do I wear it before or after my dog and poultry show decorations."

The two survivors of a shipwreck, a seaman and a stockbroker, had clambered on to a raft.

"If a ship doesn't sight us soon," said the seaman, "we'll starve."

"Don't talk nonsense!" snapped the stockbroker. "I've got plenty of money."

The daughter of a New Jersey farmer is said to have run away with one of his hands. "Which one is not stated; but we presume," observes the Boston Post, "it is not the right one." Wrong again. It must be, for the other one is left.

Conservation is paying off in British Columbia. After years of intensive logging that province has now more standing timber than was estimated 10 years ago. Conservation in the salmon industry is also working out well. This year's salmon catch was exceptionally large being valued at \$50 million.

Since 1945 a total of 1,200,000 people have come to Canada. In the same period 256,559 Canadians have departed for the United States. This information was given to the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Pickersgill, minister of immigration.

Solution to crossword puzzle

LUCKY	CHAR	REAR	GLADE
CURARE	HARE	EAVE	ROWING
IG	ASIA	ARIA	AIN DE
TIP	STAMPEDES	SPAIN	HUE
ENAM	SIP	SENR	ELLPIES
SATED	RET	RANATRA	IRADE
NIU	DOT	NEGUS	IDE
TRIUMPH	NEO	DEN	ELAPSED
AITS	OO	DENY	SILLO
ULE	ARG	REGAL	SIRENS
TERETE	RECAL	SIRETS	RAN
LAIC	NETTLES	EIRE	
STRAGGLE	ROT	AES	ERASES
LAE	SHARP	REGRET	SEPRO
ARAL	MARA	DONAI	DONT
PALACES	ERS	PES	SENATES
NOT	TEEMS	DGRMIT	
TAKES	CONCEPT	GAP	LEASE
ELIS	COD	ALAR	NET
ACT	BANDS	TRIANGLES	APO
SOTIT	LIME	ALEE	RAPAN
EVINCE	EDIER	DEAR	SPELLS
ENTER	SETS	SOPS	ESNES

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Country Diary

JUNE comes with color, sweet sound and fragrance to the prairie. The poet James Russell Lowell wrote the well-known poem beginning "What is so rare as a day in June? Then if ever, are perfect days." We, too, might well ask the question after winter's long lingering, and spring's reluctant approach. The seasons are out of joint this year, but we have faith that June, with the advent of summer will bring her usual charm to us poor folk who are tired of waiting.

The chief characteristics of prairie winter are its long stillness and silence, and monotonous colorfulness. So when Spring arrives with a thousand varied sounds and shades, their return may well be the most welcome and exciting of the season's blessings.

There is fragrance on June mornings unknown to other months. Just step outside the door about 5:30 (usual rising time) and you are greeted by a wave of exotic scent from the wolf-willow — or wild olive — that grows in bush formation wherever it can get a root-hold, unique, with its yellow-starred blossoms and silver-grey leaves. Driving on the country roads you get delightful whiffs from masses of wild roses flaunting their beauty and fragrance along the way-side. Alberta's own wilding is part of June's perfection. While the profuse dandelions have no scent to offer except a bitter medicinal smell, their gold is splashed on the roadsides, along fences, on trim lawns if not quickly despatched by meticulous gardeners, of which I am sorry to say I am not. The wind sings a new tune among the leaves of the poplars tossing their branches, yellow with crowded catkins against the bright blue of sky.

It seems to me that in this atomic age of potential destruction, when calamities and confusions beset us on all sides and daily living is distressingly costly, that life with all the small trifles of things that make it up, is more precious than ever before. The little things that we always take for granted — the joy of color in the green grass and wild flowers; the early vegetables in the garden rows; the cry of the gulls wheeling across the new fields; the exclamations of the barn animals and the house-pets; the chatter of children to and from school; even the hoarse clamor of the crows as well as the sweet music of the singing birds — are all sharpened and enhanced, and make one want to enjoy what is left of life to the fullest.

Biblical poetry goes very deep down in its rejoicing of Nature's renewal of well-being: "The mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like young sheep." How I loved to hear the sonorous chant as it rolled from the bass voices in the choir! And again: "When the morning stars sang together." Such exalted perceptions of spiritual beauty have only been experienced by the few. But we may keep and repeat the words of the wise, ancient poet in our hearts on beholding the perfection of a day in June.

Children's feet grow faster during the first eight years of life — so fast that they may change shoe sizes as often as every two months. It is wise to remember this when buying youngster's shoes and to buy footwear large enough to allow for growth.

Bobby Breakfasts

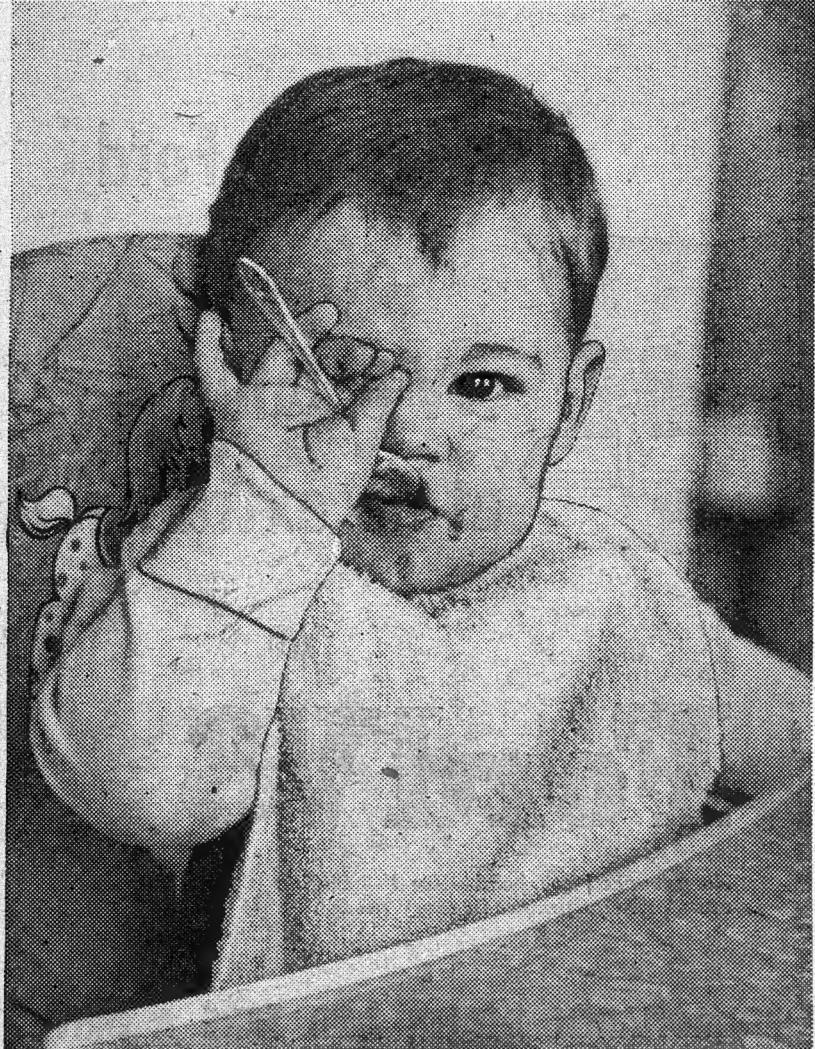


Photo by Gordon Knight.

Bobby Knight, Estevan, Sask.

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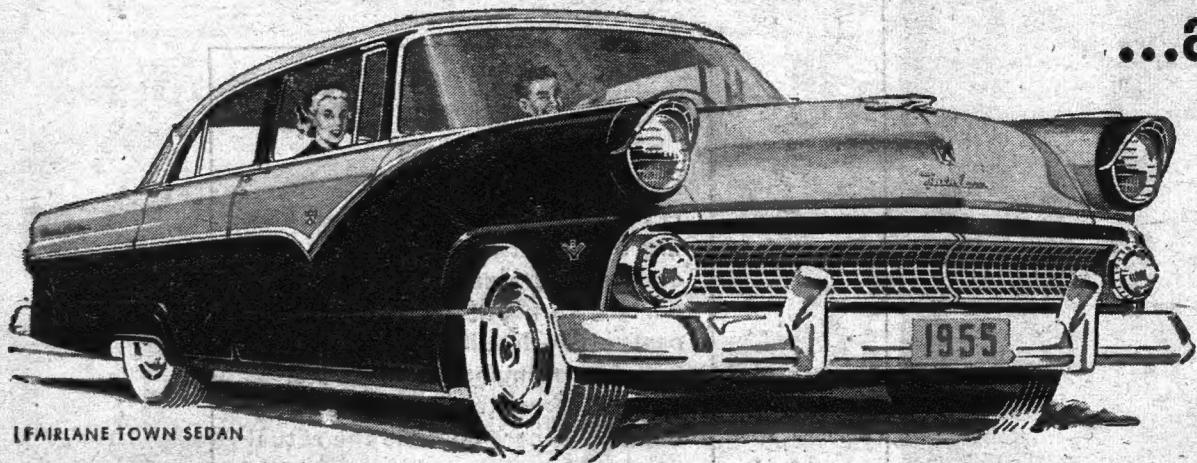
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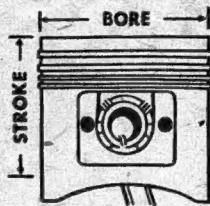
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